

WILSON NOT TO RUN AGAIN

WILSON VIEWS ON IRISH BRING A HOT DISPUTE

Battle in the Senate and Out of It on What He Said.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—A question of veracity between the president and several of his congressional guests last Wednesday night was the status of Ireland in the league of nations raised a tempest of discussion in and out of the senate today, in the midst of which Mr. Wilson varied the words, "deliberate falsehood."

Several members of the senate foreign relations committee, including Senator Williams of Mississippi, a Democrat, and a close friend of the president, quoted Mr. Wilson after the White House dinner as explaining that the question of Irish independence would be regarded as purely a domestic concern of Great Britain and not subject to the jurisdiction of the league.

View Attributed to Wilson.

The president, it was stated, had been asked by Senator Brandegee what would happen in the event that Ireland rebelled and attempted to set up an independent government.

In reply Mr. Wilson was quoted as saying that the league would take no action, either for or against Ireland, because the question involved would be internal and not international, but that if any power should attempt to force Ireland from Great Britain the league would intervene to protect Great Britain from a territorial aggression.

Dental Made by Tumulty.

Three views of the president, as reported in the newspapers the day following the dinner, aroused the Irish sympathizers who began speaking their minds in no uncertain manner. Today Secretary Tumulty issued the following statement:

"In the last few days the following statement has appeared in the press under a Washington date, as part of the newspaper report of the dinner given by the president at the White House Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, to the members of the committee on foreign relations of the senate and the committee on foreign affairs of the house:

"The president told the committee that the Irish question was a matter between Ireland and England, and that Ireland would not have any voice in the peace conference at present."

"The president wishes me to say that this statement has no foundation in fact and is a deliberate falsehood."

Brought Up in Senate.

The matter was aired in the senate today when Senator Hitchcock arose to denounce as untruthful an account in the New York Sun of the White House dinner.

"Ireland is to be left to the mercies of England," the senator quoted the Sun as saying.

"The president made no statement," he added, "that by any possibility could be stretched or interpreted to mean anything of that sort."

Borah and Hitchcock Clash.

The following colloquy ensued: Mr. Borah—Would it be permissible for the senator to state what Mr. Wilson did say with reference to Ireland?

Mr. Hitchcock—The president practically stated nothing with reference to Ireland. The Irish question was not under consideration.

Mr. Borah—But there were questions asked?

Mr. Hitchcock—There was a question asked which was greeted with laughter and there was nothing more said about it. It was not an issue in the conversation and had nothing to do with it. We were not discussing internal questions, but international questions.

"Not a Serious Question."

Mr. Borah—Does the senator say the president made no response to the question which was presented to him with reference to the independence of Ireland?

Mr. Hitchcock—It was not a serious question presented; it was not presented in a serious way.

Mr. Borah—Pardon me, does the senator say that the president made no reply to it?

Mr. Hitchcock—I do. However, the senator from Mississippi corrects me. He says the president stated that the league had nothing to do with domestic

BIG BILLS MAKE NO PROGRESS IN NIGHT SESSION

G. O. P. Senators Seek to Avoid Rush of Last Minute.

BULLETIN.

Washington, March 1, 1:30 a. m.—The senate early today passed the annual Indian appropriation bill. The senate measure carries \$1,000,000 in addition to the \$14,500,000 provided in the house bill.

The senate adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Half a dozen vitally important money bills, carrying a total of nearly \$11,000,000,000, were stuck fast tonight in one of the worst legislative blockades in the history of congress. Several of them may be pulled loose and passed before the gavel falls on the present session at noon Tuesday, but tonight it seemed certain that some of them were destined to the legislative scrap heap.

Republican leaders in the senate were in session late tonight in an endeavor to reach a program on which they will unite. Much of their conference is devoted to the \$7,000,000,000 bond bill. Upon this measure the question of the extra session largely hinges. While there are some symptoms that the Republican opposition to the bill is weakening, there is no definite assurance that it will reach a vote before adjournment.

Wilson Program Held Up.

Practically nothing was accomplished towards carrying out the elaborate program laid down by President Wilson to leaders at the capitol yesterday. Almost the entire session was devoted to consideration of trivial and unimportant bills.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the finance committee, succeeded in getting the bond bill reported to the senate today, but under the rules it went over until tomorrow. He served notice at the same time on Republican leaders that, beginning tomorrow morning, he would endeavor to hold the senate in continuous session, day and night and Sunday, until noon Tuesday.

Naval Bill Will Fail.

The naval appropriation bill, designed to give President Wilson "a paper navy" to wield as a club at the peace conference, according to Republican senators, seems definitely doomed. The army bill is in little better plight. The \$750,000,000 railroad bill is awaiting action and every effort is being made to get the measure to a vote, but several important amendments proposed by Senator Cummings of Iowa must be considered. The \$1,000,000,000 wheat guarantee bill is in conference and probably will be passed.

Deny There Is Filibuster.

Republican leaders insisted today they were not filibustering. They pointed out that they were perfectly willing to go ahead with the important legislation, but that the Democrats had insisted on going ahead with contested bills on the calendar.

Legislation against the meat packing industry was definitely sidetracked today. When the Kendrick bill came up on the calendar an objection deflected it.

Action on Bills.

The general deficiency bill, appropriating \$77,771,000 and carrying various legislative riders, including one for investigation looking to the establishment of a national budget system, was passed today by the house. Provision was made for the payment to congressmen who served in the army or navy during the war the amount they would have received in congress as salary and clerk hire allowances.

The house late tonight passed the last of the annual appropriation measures, the \$250,000,000 sundry civil bill. The measure now goes to the senate.

The conference report on the long pending water power legislation was approved today by the house by a vote of 264 to 65, but it is yet to be acted upon in the senate. The bill provides for the leasing of water power rights for fifty years upon payment of rentals to be fixed by a commission composed of the secretaries of war, agriculture, and interior.

Final action was taken tonight in the senate on the bill providing for the decennial census of 1920, when the conference report recently adopted by the house, was approved by the senate.

Quaker City Bud Will Drive Airplane for Pleasure

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Miss Catherine C. Biddle, one of the better known members of the younger social set of Philadelphia, is reported as the first woman who has purchased an airplane for pleasure driving. She is slightly over 20 years old.

HARRISON ON HIS WAY HOME; BACK IN RACE

Cables Son; Friends Plan to File Petition.

Carter H. Harrison has left Paris for home, and when he lands in New York he will find himself an independent candidate for mayor of Chicago, if a program announced last night by Phillip J. McKenna is carried out.

A cablegram announcing his departure from Paris with the intention of coming straight to Chicago was received yesterday by his son, Carter Harrison Jr. Immediately the information was passed on to McKenna and others of the old Harrison organization, and they changed their program again.

Will File Petition.

"We certainly will file a Harrison petition," said Mr. McKenna last night. "We notified our workers on Thursday to go to work on the petitions, but we sent out word again tonight to put them back into circulation and fill them up with all possible haste."

The petitions we ceased circulating the first part of the week carry about 3,000 names. We can easily secure the additional 2,000. I hope we will be able to file the petition by next Tuesday.

Thinks He'll Be Candidate.

"I believe Mr. Harrison will be a candidate. He has not advised us that he would, and he has not advised that he would not be. We have no direct word, but we are proceeding on the assumption that when he gets home and finds his petition has been filed he will pull off his coat and get into the fight."

Mr. McKenna said he didn't know just when Mr. Harrison would reach Chicago, but he figured that he ought to be here in not less than two weeks if he has good luck and favorable weather.

He should be here not later than March 20 anyway," he said.

Not Figuring on Hoynes.

Asked what effect such a move might have on the Hoynes candidacy, Mr. McKenna said:

"I don't know what Mr. Hoynes will do in that case. We are not figuring on that. He may remain in the field for all that we know. In that case, of course, there would be three independent candidates in the field, but I believe in my soul Harrison will make the race. We will have everything ready for him anyhow."

Hoynes to Stick.

State's Attorney Hoynes declared last night that when he announced his candidacy it meant that he would be a candidate until the votes are counted on April 1.

"Of course it would not help the situation any—it would not help those who want to clean out the gangs that are running Chicago—to have both Mr. Harrison and myself in the field, dividing the independent vote," Mr. Hoynes said. "But whether his friends file a petition for him or not, I am satisfied that when he gets home and looks over the situation he will come out in support of my candidacy. However, I shall be in the fight until the votes are counted on election day, and I believe I will have the support not only of Mr. Harrison, but of nearly all his close friends."

"The only effect the plan of Mr. McKenna and his associates to file a petition for Mr. Harrison at this time might have would be to slow up my campaign plans temporarily. My judgment is that Mr. Harrison will not be a candidate."

BID FOR \$10,000 TIP BY WILSON TAKES HIM ABACK

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—President Wilson's first trip to Europe cost him in the neighborhood of \$2,000 out of his own pocket.

In Rome the president was politely informed that it was customary for visiting rulers to contribute \$10,000 to a fund for the poor of the city.

Persons in the president's party say he was somewhat taken aback at the news, but replied that if he made such a present he would have to take the money from his own pocket. This he did not feel able to do.

The president's money was scattered in "small" tips of \$25 and \$50 to porters in trains, at hotels, and in the palaces he visited.

HELPING HER MOVE OUT



JACK PICKFORD IN NAVY SCANDAL

Movie Star Saved from Dishonor by Tumulty Action.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Jack Pickford, the movie star, and brother of Mary Pickford, was discharged from the navy for complicity in the New York navy graft scandal involving wholesale bribery of naval officers by rich slackers who obtained thereby bombproof jobs during the war.

Pickford, it was disclosed today, was the go-between who arranged the transactions between Lieut. Benjamin S. Davis and the "safety first" men seeking enrollment in the naval reserve. Davis, who divided \$10,000 bribe money with other officers, was dismissed and is now serving a three year penitentiary sentence.

Awaits Court Martial.

Lieut. Elliot, who is said to have received \$20,000 in sums ranging from \$50 to \$1,500, and many presents from the slackers, is awaiting court martial. Chief Boatwain Lloyd G. Casey received \$2,000 and presents for placing men on shore duty and Ensign Paul Beck, \$1,000 for assigning men "to safe berths on shore."

Whether Pickford received any of the bribe money naval officers today professed to be unable to state, but the navy department records show that he turned state's evidence in the Davis case and enabled the government to round up the bribe takers. The judge advocate general of the navy recommended that Pickford be dishonored "as undetachable."

Tumulty Gets Busy.

On the same day, however, Joseph Tumulty, secretary to the president, interested himself in the affair and the result was that Pickford was given an "ordinary discharge."

Mr. Tumulty stated tonight that he knew nothing of the graft case at the time and merely made an inquiry of the department on behalf of Pickford's mother.

Congressman Travels to New York by Airplane

New York, Feb. 28.—Representative Victor Heintz of Cincinnati arrived here by airplane late today to keep an engagement which train connections could not make. He was piloted from Washington by Lieut. Harmon, an army aviator, who brought him here in 100 minutes actual flying time.

LATE NEWS BULLETINS

PARIS, Feb. 28.—(Havas.)—The chamber of deputies today passed a bill granting all demobilized soldiers a gift of 250 francs. In addition soldiers who took part in the fighting will receive 20 francs a month for the time they were mobilized, while all other soldiers will receive 15 francs a month.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—(By Associated Press.)—The suggestion that the entente governments send a commission to Russia for a thorough investigation of all governments there was made today by Nicholas Tschikovsky, president of the government of Northern Russia. His suggestion was made as a counter proposition to the allied invitation to the Russian governments to confer at the Princes islands for the purpose of advising the peace conference about the Russian situation.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—(Havas.)—King Alfonso today signed a decree suspending constitutional guarantees in the province of Lerida, Catalonia. The workmen of the water supply company at Barcelona have struck, according to information received here, and the municipal council has threatened to resign unless help is sent.

RAISE OF 5 CENTS FOR WHISKY IS CAUSE OF MURDER

A nickel difference in the price of whisky caused a murder last night. The story: A man said to be John Bowman, who lives at 6113 Kilpatrick avenue, and who, the police say, has been arrested before for minor offenses, entered the saloon of Peter Reklis, 3538 South Halsted street.

"A little red-eye," the man said. Reklis placed the whisky decanter on the bar. The customer poured his drink and placed 15 cents on the bar. Reklis hesitated, then picked up the money and said:

"It's all right this time, but remember, the price is now 20 cents. I had to raise my price with the rest of them when the tax went on. Hereafter you'll have to pay 20 cents a drink."

The customer drew a revolver, witnesses told the police, shot Reklis through the temple, and walked out. Reklis was dead when the ambulance arrived.

Bowman was captured about 1 o'clock as he left a street car near his home. He denied the shooting.

CHARGES \$9.50 FOR \$10,000 'JOB'

Expert Mechanic Robs Mrs. F. A. Lagorio of Jewels.

De Maupassant probably would revise his short story classic of the diamond necklace if he could talk with Mrs. Frank A. Lagorio, wife of a Chicago physician, living at 663 Waveland avenue. For example, the plot:

Time: Last Wednesday afternoon. The electric buzzer rings. Mrs. Lagorio answers. The caller carries a tool kit. He bows respectfully and in businesslike tones:

"The Commonwealth Edison company. Any electric wiring or repairs today?"

Three Hours' Labor.

"Let's see," says Mrs. Lagorio. They inspect the interior of the home. Yes, there are two jobs, one in the bedroom, one in the kitchen. The young man works diligently for three hours. He departs.

Time: Yesterday morning. Mrs. Lagorio, invited to a social function, decides to wear her jewels. They are in a casket in a drawer of the chiffonier in the bedroom—a collection valued at \$10,000, a diamond lavalliere, rings, watch, coin pins, bracelets, bar pins. She finds the casket, opens it.

Yes, It's Empty.

Yes, it's empty. And the diligent electrician charged her \$9.50 for his three hours' work, she reported to the detective bureau. They are looking for him.

"SIDESWIPE" OF BLIZZARD MAKES CHICAGO SHIVER

Riding a forty-five mile gale that caused much minor damage to property in Chicago and suburbs, a cold wave arrived here yesterday from the Missouri valley. At 3 a. m. the temperature had dropped to 10 above zero and the minimum of 5 above was expected to be registered at 6 this morning.

After that hour, Forecaster Ernest H. Haines said last night, a rise in temperature is expected and conditions will improve rapidly. The pleasant weather which Chicago has been enjoying this winter will be restored by Sunday, he said.

It was on the southwest side that the full force of the wind storm was felt in Chicago. Telephone, telegraph, and electric light poles were raised, and a part of the district was without light last night because of the short-circuiting of the electric wires. A number of windows were blown in.

"Deadline" Urged for Italy Front

BY HENRY WALES.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

PARIS, Feb. 28.—For preventing armed clashes which might lead to war between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, the American commission favors drawing an arbitrary line along the front and forbidding either side crossing it, under penalty of incurring the dissatisfaction of the allied and associated nations.

It is understood that the Italian minister of finance, Crespi, would welcome such an isolation, pending a definite settlement of the rival boundary claims.

President Wilson is reported to have been fully advised by cable and wireless regarding the situation, and it is believed he may communicate directly with Belgrade and Rome urging an easing of the strain over the Laibach affair.

Partition of the Balkans.

The commission studying the Roumanian claims this afternoon is said to have agreed to partition Banat Temesvar, giving Hungary the region adjacent to Czegedin and taking from Serbia the larger part of Torontal. It is further reported that Austro-Hungarian troops will be required to retire from the line in Transylvania, evacuating the Hermanstadt and Cronstadt regions as well as the wedge-shaped territory marked out by the Carpathian spur northward.

Other Details Settled.

The military requirements, such as the strength of the army and the amount of war material to be kept and the extent of munitions manufacturing in Germany, is expected to be ready for ratification by the council of ten on Monday or Tuesday.

The French believe they already have the sympathy of most of the powers for creating a Rhenish republic or buffer state on the left bank of the Rhine as a safeguard against German aggression, in lieu of an international police force.

U. S. Opposition to League.

Regarding the antagonism of United States senators against adhering to the league of nations because it may draw America into future wars, it is held here that the war just finished proved that no self-respecting nation will be able to remain neutral in a future war, which in the absence of a league of nations is sure to entangle many powers in conflict, through the need of great alliances for protection. It is pointed out that without a league of nations, not only the submarine was developed, but bombing aeroplanes also, leaving the neutrals liable to attack from the air.

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FROHMAN LEFT \$451; HAYMAN OVER A MILLION

New York, Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Appraiser of the estates of Charles Frohman, who died on the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, and of his partner, Al Hayman, who died Feb. 10, 1917, shows that the net estate of Mr. Frohman, after all debts had been paid and legal deductions made, was only \$451, while Mr. Hayman's net estate was \$1,692,515. Mr. Frohman's gross estate was \$191,553, and Mr. Hayman's was \$1,652,479.

Holds Tradition Sacred.

Now, however, the insiders profess to have known for some time, although not giving it out for publication, that the president did not contemplate breaking the tradition dating from Washington's time that a president should serve no more than two terms, a tradition which even Grant could not smash.

There was a story current in Washington on the night before Wednesday's famous league of nations dinner to senators and representatives that the president might be willing to run a third time if Republican opposition to the league of nations should so delay that issue as to throw it over into the national campaign of next year. This story was circulated in a detailed form the night of that dinner, but it failed of any confirmation.

Third Term Talk a Whiff?

One version of the story was that Republican senators were going to the White House for the Wednesday dinner prepared to tell the president they would never submit to the ratification of any league of nations project unless it were first submitted to a vote of the people in the next national campaign.

The second chapter of the story was that if the Republican senators and members present should undertake to spring any such deal on the president he, although not desirous of running again, would accept the challenge and go into the campaign only for the purpose of putting across the league of nations.

However, no such deal was flung at the president Wednesday night and in the second place the president's mind is understood to have been long against violation of the anti-third term tradition.

The president has written "A History of the American People." He has

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—President Wilson is not a candidate to succeed himself for a third term after March 3, 1921.

There has been no official or authorized announcement to this effect, but those on the inside of the administration have had the understanding that the president will not be a candidate to succeed himself.

The retirement of Mr. McAdoo from consideration for the nomination and other more recent developments have pointed the public to a general opinion that Mr. Wilson as a breaker of numerous presidential precedents would break the greatest precedent of them all by seeking a third term. Moreover, Norman B. Mack, a Democrat powerful in New York, proposed a third term in a statement made within the week.

Gives Cue to His Intentions.

However, the president today let his intentions be known quite informally during the luncheon which he and Mrs. Wilson gave at the White House for the members of the Democratic national committee. All the national committee men have been here electing a new chairman and arranging militant plans for the next campaign. They were present at the luncheon, which included more than fifty guests.

The president did not in so many plain words actually assert that he would not be a candidate in 1920, but the remarks that he made to the committeemen left no other impression to be gained from what he said than that he would not run in 1920 and that he would devote his time after March 3, 1921—two years hence—to the writing of history.

Write History He Has Made

One of the men who were present at the White House said tonight that Mr. Wilson made it plain that he was looking forward to the end of his present term so as to be able to return to the writing of history. And as a participant in the big events of the world upheaval, not to speak of his directing influence upon the present peace negotiations, he surely has been storing up an abundance of new historical material. In fact, a maker of history to turn to be a recorder of it. Whether the clear indication of his purposes which the president gave to members of the national committee at today's luncheon will be followed up with a more formal statement from the White House cannot be gathered from those in the confidence of the administration.

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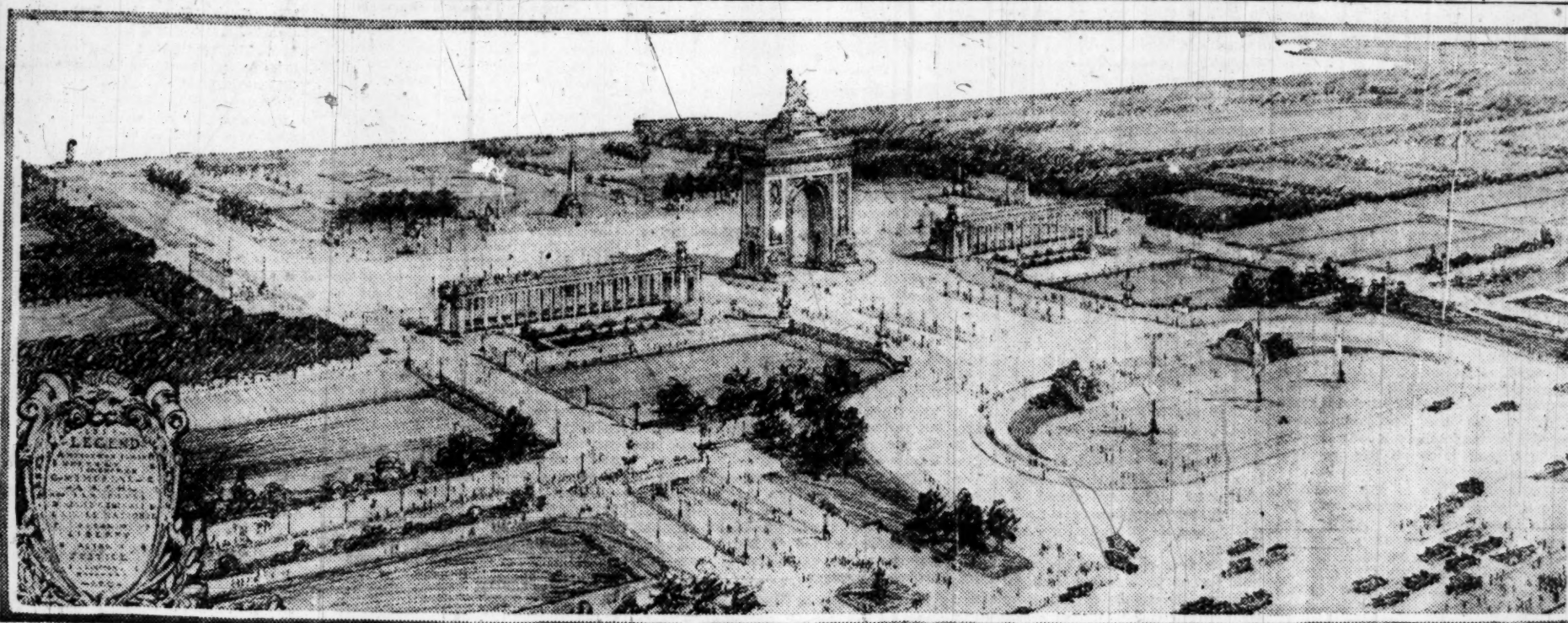
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Victory Concourse for Chicago to Heroes' Memory

Architect Offers Sketch of Elaborate Memorial Suggested for Grant Park in Honor of City's Soldiers and Sailors.



STUDY PLAN FOR BIG MEMORIAL IN GRANT PARK

"Victory Concourse" to Cost \$1,500,000 Is Proposed.

A victory concourse in Grant park, such is the memorial to Chicago's soldiers in the world war, which E. H. Bennett, architect for the South park board, has suggested. A committee of soldiers and citizens inspected his plans yesterday.

Mr. Bennett proposes to erect a huge arch, under which a roadway would lead to a plaza, 900 by 450 feet, bordered by lesser monuments.

The memorial, which the architect says fits into the approved scheme of the South park board for the development of Grant park, would be erected east of the Illinois Central tracks at Congress street. It would be reached by a wide causeway across the tracks.

The arch, according to the sketches shown, will stand about 140 feet in height, and nearly that wide. It will be flanked on either side by colonnades 250 feet long. The main entrance will be on Michigan avenue and form one side of the memorial rectangle.

An Altar of Justice.

Across the northern end of the concourse the architect plans an altar of justice, and facing it to the south an altar of liberty. Surrounding the rest of the enclosure would be monuments to the allied nations, fashioned after the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Monuments to allied statesmen and generals would stand in places there.

It is the architect's plan to make the memorial a gateway for all formal functions. He says the proposed concourse will be large enough for formal parades, which would come out on Michigan avenue through the arch. The southern end of the concourse would also serve as the entrance to the proposed open air stadium, with seating for 75,000 people. The northern end would open into the playgrounds and drives and offer an approach to the Lincoln monument.

May Cost \$1,500,000.

Mr. Bennett said such a memorial probably would cost \$1,500,000. These figures, he added, are not definite and may be changed by the working out of the details of the scheme.

Alfred Joseph O. Koster, chairman of the committee of citizens and aldermen, spoke highly of the idea. Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Park commission, said he was not publicly voicing approval of any of the memorial schemes as yet, but admitted that the arch idea appealed to him. Among others who were present were James Simpson, Stanley Field, Pierce Anderson, Emil C. Wetten, J. K. Deering, William E. Parsons, and E. S. Campbell.

TELL FIREMEN AND POLICE OF PENSION PLAN

Insolvency of Illinois pension funds for firemen and policemen, firemen and other civil service employees, amounting to millions of dollars, and the inadequacy of the pension system in the state, were discussed last night by members of the commission on pensions, appointed by Gov. Lowden. It was the first of a series of nine open meetings in the rooms of the school board, although firemen and policemen crowded the hearing room, none responded to the commission's invitation to ask questions.

George E. Hooker, after reviewing the work of the commission, which has been in existence three years, said, "there will come a time when the funds will be exhausted and those who expected pensions in their old age will not receive any."

Dr. Henry L. Rietz, former professor of mathematics at the University of Illinois, explained the plan of the commission.

"The proposed standard plan," he said, "is to provide that with the prospects of the life of the employee, as determined by mortality tables, and his age at entrance into the service taken into consideration, there shall be set aside for him a fund for his old age retirement and a fund for life insurance for his widow. The amount of old age retirement annuity which the plan proposes is 50 per cent of the final salary in the case of policemen and firemen and 40 per cent in the case of school teachers."

WANT TRACK ELEVATION HASTENED.

Notices were served yesterday on representatives of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad and the Northwestern elevated road to appear before the state public utilities commission March 10 and explain why the tracks should be further delayed in completing track elevation work, which was suspended during the war.

CONGRESS TAKES A STEP TOWARD BUDGET SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—A step toward the adoption of a budget system was taken today in the approval of an amendment to the general deficiency bill creating a joint commission on financial methods. An appropriation of \$100,000 is provided, which shall be available until June 30, 1920.

The amendment was offered by Representative Shorley of Kentucky, chairman of the house appropriations committee.

The senate also adopted the Kenyon bill to provide for a commission to report a plan for the adoption of a national budget system.

The proposed commission is to consist of six senators and six representatives, equally divided between the majority and the minority parties. The appointments are to be made by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house from members of the next congress.

The senate bill proposes a budget commission which would consist of the president, three members of the senate, and three of the house.

WOMEN LAUNCH 'WORLD WAR FOR FREEDOM OF SEX'

New York, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—The Woman's International league has begun its sessions here with the object of planning a "world war for the freedom of womanhood."

The league was originally the New York branch of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, which was organized at The Hague in 1915, and of which June Addams was and is president. During the past three years they have been spreading peace propaganda through all women's organizations, using President Wilson's fourteen points as a basis for peace settlement, and educating women to a full understanding of those fourteen points, only going a bit farther—to a woman, they stand for disarmament.

In connection with the league, a call has been issued for a woman's freedom congress, which will hold a morning, afternoon, and evening session tomorrow.

North Carolina Senate Passes City Suffrage Bill

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 28.—The senate last night passed a bill to permit women to vote in municipal elections.

PLUNKETT SAYS IRISH MUST GET DOMINION RULE

Sir Horace to Speak at Fellowship Club Luncheon Today.

Sir Horace Plunkett, who was chairman of the famous Irish convention in 1917 and 1918 that attempted to settle the Irish question, will be the guest today of the Irish Fellowship club at luncheon at the Hotel Sherman.

Sir Horace, who is combining business matters in America with his zeal for home rule for Ireland, declared yesterday at the University club that he did not believe it possible to bring peace to the world until Ireland's home rule aspirations were granted.

He does not agree with the Sinn Feiners that complete separation is the answer, but still holds that they should have dominion home rule, modeled after the Canadian and Australian systems, under the British empire.

Says Irish Must Be Satisfied.

"The lasting peace of the world," said Sir Horace, "requires that the Irish problem should be settled and permanently settled. While the league of nations cannot be expected to take up the matter, there will be a source of constant irritation within the British empire until Ireland stands satisfied in her position."

Sir Horace said he hoped to make clear one thing that is confusing some people. He is not the Count Plunkett, who spends part of his time in his majesty's jails. Count Plunkett is the Sinn Fein leader whose son was shot after the Easter rebellion of 1916. His title was conferred upon him by the pope.

Why He Was Chairman.

"It was inevitable that I should have been chosen chairman of the convention," Sir Horace said, with a twinkle in his eye, "for they couldn't get anybody else with whom everybody could so fully disagree."

One of Sir Horace's callers was Prof. Charles McCarthy of the University of Wisconsin. Sir Horace told American visitors to Ireland last year that he considered McCarthy one of the great souls of the world. He wrote a pamphlet on McCarthy's work at the Wisconsin school which he circulated throughout Ireland.

E. H. TAYLOR NOW PERSIAN CONSUL

Sacris V. Baber, Persian vice consul in Chicago, has been called to take charge of the Persian consulate at Washington in the absence of Mr. E. H. Taylor, who is attending the peace conference in Paris. Edward H. Taylor is acting Persian vice consul in his absence.

FRANCE SEES HOPE OF ALLIES' POOL TO MEET WAR EXPENSE

PARIS, Feb. 28.—After a long discussion of the financial position of France, as revealed by a compilation of her war damages and otherwise, the budget committee of the chamber of deputies last night reached the conclusion that the urgent question of meeting immediate payments could best be solved, not by a new issue of bank notes, which would only increase the cost of living, but through an inter-allied loan committee. The budget committee expressed itself as convinced that justice and interest alike required that the allies pool the expenses of the war.

With regard to the proposed tax on capital, the committee expressed itself with reserve. It held most strongly to the view that the debt owed France by the enemy should be formulated as soon as possible and that the peace conference should exact a payment on account of the indemnity due France from the central powers.

At the same time, it was set forth, the payment of this amount would not relieve the government from the duty of carefully studying the fiscal situation, and proposing such new taxation as was indispensable to balance the budget, which would be not less than 15,000,000,000 francs.

Explains Community Plan.

Mr. Berg said the 1 cent picture shows in Milwaukee's schoolhouse community centers after school hours was a success and that the 10 cent Saturday night dances had uplifted the morals of Milwaukee girls by attracting them from the cheap public dance halls.

Recommended Installing Smoking Rooms for Men in the Basements of the Schools, with Tables for Card Games—Minimum, of course, any gambling features.

Edward L. Burchard, editor of Community Center Magazine, explained the community center system of education by group study in the community centers. Groups of men interested in various lines of endeavor, meeting in community centers, will in future, he said, be of service to their neighbors.

'VICTORY' GARDEN TO SAVE EUROPE, BEAT H. C. OF L.

An "F. O. B." the kitchen door via the victory garden" campaign was opened in Chicago yesterday. Prof. H. D. Hemenway, representing the national war garden commission of Washington, D. C., conferred with Association of Commerce officials, and urged that every available inch of ground be utilized for gardens.

"There is more need of the victory garden this year than there was of the war garden last year," Prof. Hemenway said. "We have counted on the victory gardeners to be big factors in beating the high cost of living, and preventing famine in Europe."

"Beginning with the last Sunday in March the country will have an extra hour of daylight which will mean millions of dollars to the home gardeners of the United States."

Prof. Hemenway estimates that \$25,000,000 worth of food was produced on backyard lots last year, reducing 300,000 freight cars.

A plot of ground six feet square can be made to produce \$10 worth of food, he said.

SCHOOL CLUB TO REPLACE SALOON, EDUCATORS SAY

Fun for Family Is Planned in New Departure.

Smokers, card parties, up to date movies, and 10 cent dances on Saturday night will have a place in the public schools under a plan presented yesterday at a meeting of the United States bureau of education in connection with the National Education convention here.

Harold O. Berg, assistant superintendent of Milwaukee schools, predicted these amusements in schools throughout the country will supplant the saloon and the cheap public dance hall.

Denies Pershing Disobeyed.

In making a formal denial today that Gen. Pershing had refused to obey a general order relative to the revision of court martial cases in France, as asserted in the house yesterday by Representative Johnson of North Dakota, the war department disclosed that the commander in chief had protested against the order involved as tending to take from his command disciplinary measures in his forces.

The protest of Gen. Pershing, it was stated at the war department, was in no sense a case of insubordination. The views of his staff have been presented in opposition, and are being considered in an entirely regular way.

Reports Bill to Give Up Control of Wire Service

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The senate post-office committee today reported favorably the resolution of Chairman Bankhead providing for termination of federal control of telegraph, telephone, and other wire utilities next Dec. 31. A similar resolution is pending in the house.

Genoa Bestows Medal on 332d Infantry Regiment

GENOA, Feb. 28.—The Three Hundred and Thirty-second American infantry regiment today was presented with a gold medal in recognition of American intervention on the Italian front. The presentation was made on behalf of the city of Genoa.

Men from Ohio and Pennsylvania compose the regiment, which went into action on the Italian front in October, 1918, along the Piave river. The regiment was part of the Eighty-third division and was trained at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

BAR ASSOCIATION AFTER MEMBERS.—A smattering is being carried on in the city hall to have all the city's lawyers join the Chicago bar association. A majority of these are members now, but the campaign is for 100 per cent.

SHOWS WILSON SAVED 3 MORE FROM SHOOTING

Sentenced to Death by Courts Martial in America.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—Three additional cases of soldiers in this country sentenced by courts martial to be shot for military offenses, and whose sentences were either remitted or commuted by President Wilson, were made public today by the war department.

Private Nicholas Loessie of the Fourth training battalion, replacement group, medical department, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., was convicted on charges of having refused to put on the prescribed military uniform, and two-thirds of the members of the court concurred in the death sentence. Maj. Gen. Sharpe, commanding the southeastern department, recommended that sentence be commuted to dishonorable discharge and twenty-five years' imprisonment. The president reduced the prison term to fifteen years.

Case of Fusion Men.

Privates Benjamin Breker and Herman D. Kaplan of the quartermaster corps, Camp Funston, Kas., were charged with refusing to put on the uniform and also with having refused to do noncombatant military service of any kind. In each case the necessary two-thirds of the members of the court concurred in the death sentence.

In forwarding these cases Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding at Camp Funston, recommended that the sentences be commuted to dishonorable discharge from the service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for twenty-five years. The president disapproved both findings and sentences and ordered the soldiers released from confinement and restored to duty.

Point to Seemingly Difference.

Secretary Baker's attention was called today to the fact that, on similar charges between the case of Private Loessie and the cases of Privates Breker and Kaplan, the final action was to restore the two Fusion men to duty, while Loessie was given a fifteen year prison term and dishonorable discharge on his release from confinement.

The secretary had no recollection of the details of the cases. Each had been reviewed by the judge advocate general's office, he said, on its merits and the action taken undoubtedly was in accord with the views of the judge advocate general and of the clemency board in the judge advocate general's office, headed by Brig. Gen. Ansell.

The case of Loessie, he indicated, probably was in that group of cases which needed still further attention by the reviewing authorities and that it was probable the fifteen year sentence ultimately would be greatly reduced.

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YANK WEDDINGS IN FRANCE PUT AT 5,000 TOTAL

Records Fail to Show an "Alarming" Number of Marriages.

BY CONSTANCE DREXEL.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

(Copyright, 1919: By the Tribune Company.)

PARIS, Feb. 28.—In view of the flutter over the number of possible marriages among American officers and men over here with French girls, it is conservatively estimated that there have been not over 5,000 so far. This figure is derived from the records of the American consular general in Paris, and from the files of Charles Gerson Loeb, an American attorney in Paris, who might almost be called the "good angel" of Americans of a marrying mood in France.

What French Law Requires.

The French law requires the mayor to perform a civil ceremony, which is the only one that counts from a legal point of view. Every small town has a mayor and in Paris there is a mayor for every arrondissement. It is said the mayors cannot perform a marriage until a rather complicated affidavit has been sworn to by the parties before a duly qualified American consul in France. It is then legalized by the French ministry of foreign affairs.

And where an affidavit is signed before an American consul outside of Paris his signature should be legalized at the American consulate general in Paris before the affidavit is presented to the French ministry of foreign affairs.

Mayors Outside Paris.

"But," said Mr. Loeb, speaking of American marriages in France, "not all the mayors have required this passing through the consulate in Paris. Therefore it is not safe to take the total number of marriages in their files as covering the number which have taken place."

At the consulate it was estimated that there had records of not over 4,000 marriages, and that there might have been another thousand which had taken place and which also were legal. "I myself think 5,000 is about the total number," Mr. Loeb said. "In our offices we have taken care of eleven hundred, many by mail, as we are recommended by American consuls in various parts of France."

Four Cupid Stenographers.

"I have four stenographers doing nothing else but answering letters and taking care of the necessary papers. We have a special price for privates so that the expense won't stand in the way if they want to take a French girl back to the states with them."

It was said at the consulate that such marriages were an increase, especially since the armistice. Mr. Loeb's testimony was the same.

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Watch Our Windows for Your Hat

BISHOP HATS

We welcome you back, boys—we're still here, at the same old place, and the hats are priced the same, too. We assure you that the same courteous treatment awaits you at Bishop's as before the war and it's easy to find your particular hat style here!

Bishop's Superior Quality for Spring \$5

A HAT that looks well on the man who wants to get away from a curl brim. It may also be worn turned down all around. Comes in a silky lustrous finish—has a narrow band. Colors are Brown, very dark Mixture and Light Green. A good value for \$5.

Other Hats \$3 to \$15

Bishop's famous fitting Service—the ready fiat.

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100 Feet West of State St.

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TODAY—Saturday, March 1st, is the last day of our sale—

A SUIT WITH AN EXTRA PAIR OF TROUSERS FOR THE PRICE OF THE SUIT ALONE.

Prices: \$35, \$40, \$45 and upwards—INCLUDING THE EXTRA PAIR OF TROUSERS.

OVERCOATS, TOO, reduced \$5, \$10 and \$15.

It will be WELL WORTH YOUR WHILE to drop in TODAY.

NICOLL The Tailor
WM JERREMS' SONS
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JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

The treasured New England recipe of the old farm days is followed without change. It is just that young pork and the same knack of making and spicing that for generations have been pleasing those who appreciate good food.

No cereal or preservatives are used in Jones Farm Sausage, and only enough for each day's shipment is made at a time. All the fresh farm goodness reaches your table.

You will like it—as much for its nourishing wholesomeness as for its spicy old-fashionedness of flavor.

If your dealer can't supply you, write to us at the farm and we will tell you of one who will.

The Jones Dairy Farm products—Sausage, Ham, Bacon and Lard—come in net weight packages of perfect freshness and purity.

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Fort Atkinson, Wis.

WINING & CO. State St. CLEARANCE Young Men's S AND COATS \$22.75 \$26.75 and upward NEW SPRING HATS \$4 to \$10

Broken lines of percale shirts. All values. \$1.25

Broken lines of printed materials, any values. \$1.65

AR—All our 65c wear. Newest color. 50c

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HOLLAND HOLDS ARMY READY TO DEFEND BORDER

Will Not Yield to Belgian Plea for More Lands.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1919.)

THE HAGUE, Feb. 28.—(By Wire.)—Speaking in the second chamber today, the minister of war said Holland must be ready to defend herself against any attempt at seizing Dutch territory.

Measures have been taken, the minister said, to carry out the second mobilization as quickly as possible and aerial demobilization does not mean that Holland will allow Limburg and Holland to be annexed. "We can be ready in a short time."

A Belgian party has made insistent demands for the annexation of Dutch Limburg and that Holland surrender to Belgium the left bank of the Scheldt so that vessels can reach Antwerp without passing through Dutch waters.

Before the Napoleonic wars, the duchy of Limburg and the provinces of Limburg and Zealand were all parts of the Netherlands. In the division made by the treaty of Vienna, Limburg was given its independence and the provinces were attached to Holland, which was separated from Belgium. Belgium now claims them by the character of their population and also wants the duchy added to its domain. The Dutch protest that the provinces are now wholly theirs by allegiance of the people.

Government Reviews Hamburg.—COPENHAGEN, Feb. 28.—German government troops yesterday occupied the town of Hamburg, in the Ruhr industrial region, after a fight in which a number of Spartacists were killed. The government troops captured 116 prisoners.

Riding started anew in Munich on Thursday, according to the correspondent there of the Politiken. Three thousand Spartacist soldiers marched to the parliament buildings in an effort to force the diet to proclaim a soviet republic in Bavaria.

The German national assembly, according to a dispatch from Weimar, today pass if the national army bill on their reading.

Rioting Is Widespread.—BERLIN, Feb. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—The renewal of Spartacist disorders in Munich this morning is reported in a special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger.

An official bulletin in the Zeitung am Mittag describes the strike situation as follows: "A general strike prevails in Thuringia and Saxony. No disturbances are reported from those sections. Leipzig is in the throes of a general strike which also has paralyzed railway traffic. The situation in Dresden is normal and the workmen are not striking. The strike movement in the Ruhr district is receding.

A general operation carried on by troops in Thuringia, Saxony, and the Ruhr district are proceeding according to the government's program."

General Strike in Leipzig.—The workmen in Leipzig voted for a general strike. Today Leipzig is without gas or electricity or railroad communication. The strike at Halle, which includes the railway men, coal-mines and even telephonic and telegraphic communication is being interfered with.

A general strike has broken out at Erfurt and there is a strike in a large number of many other cities in central Germany. The government, however, has gained encouragement through the more complete reports received from Magdeburg, where a large part of the railway men who first joined the strike have resumed work.

Arrest Slay of Auer?—BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Lindner, a Munich butcher, who early in the week was said to have been the man who shot and killed Herr Auer, the Bavarian minister of interior, is now under arrest.

Bitter Debate at Weimar.—WEIMAR, Feb. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Delayed.—An attempt to debate the imperial defense bill resulted this morning in a series of personal verbal encounters. Dozens of speakers participated in the debate, but the contest was sharpest between the majority and independent Socialists.

Herr Brass, independent Socialist, started the trouble by criticizing the majority Socialists on the question of strikes in the Ruhr district, and four times was called to order and twice forbidden to criticize the president's rulings. Herr Schoepflin, majority Socialist, endeavored to carry forward the attack, and drew a reprimand from the president's officer.

Noke Stirs More Trouble.—Herr Noke, secretary for military affairs, threw fat on the fire by challenging Dr. Cohn, independent Socialist, alleging that he had accepted several million rubles from Adolf Joffe, Russian ambassador to Germany. Dr. Cohn admitted that Joffe gave him about a million marks, and ten and a half million rubles. The rubles, he said, were still in the bank because he had been unable to draw against them. However, he said the money was for Russian prisoners of war and Russian civilians in Germany. He added, fifty thousand marks, he added, had been spent for literary purposes and political campaigns.

Herr Noke also launched a bitter attack against the independent Socialists, terming them dangerous demagogues.

New York Legal Aid Prevented 2,800 Divorces—New York, Feb. 28.—The Legal Aid society of New York prevented 2,800 or more divorces in 1918, according to the annual report made public here today by Charles E. Hughes, president of the organization.

LODGE DEMANDS GUARANTEE FOR U. S. IN LEAGUE PLAN

CALLS PRESENT POLICY PERIL TO MONROE CREED

Demands Pledges of Safety Before We Accept Plan.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—The league of nations constitution wipes out the Monroe doctrine and invites the United States to "move away from George Washington toward the other end of the line at which stands the sinister figure of Trotsky, the champion of internationalism."

In these words, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the senate, who, as chairman of the foreign relations committee, will have charge of the peace treaty when it reaches the senate, today announced his opposition to the league of nations constitution.

Position Taken by Lodge.
Senator Lodge's position may be summed up in this manner: The Monroe doctrine must be maintained. If the United States enters the league of nations, the constitution must contain an amendment especially preserving the Monroe doctrine.

There must be a complete exclusion from the league's jurisdiction of immigration questions. There must be some definite method for peaceful withdrawal from the league of any nation. There must be a definite statement as to whether the league is to have an international force of its own or is to have the power to summon the armed forces of the member nations.

Reply Made by Hitchcock.
When Senator Lodge concluded, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee, took the floor to answer him and declared his argument "preposterous."

"I desire," Senator Hitchcock said, "to repudiate the suggestion contained in the speech of the senator from Massachusetts that this league will in the slightest degree limit the privilege and the duty of any nation—the United States or any other, to defend itself when attacked, to protect its territory and protect its rights when invaded, either by a member of the league or one not a member of the league. That suggestion struck me as so preposterous that I cannot allow it to remain in the mind of any one as a possibility."

Wants a Full Statement.
"It may have struck the senator from Nebraska as preposterous, but there are other minds and my point is only that what he says or thinks with respect to it," Senator Lodge replied. "He takes one view, honestly, I am sure, and I take another, honestly, I am sure. Let us have it stated in the instrument what it does mean."

"The whole league is for the purpose of preventing war from starting," said Senator Hitchcock. "When war starts against a nation its supreme right of self-defense supersedes everything else, and the senator knows it."

"The senator has no right to say I know it," retorted Senator Lodge. "It does not appear in this treaty."

Appeal Made by Lodge.
Mr. Lodge, in opening his address, said that the world was of one mind in hating war and wanting peace. Party lines must disappear before this desire and he would follow no man in opposition to what he believed would bring peace. But he could follow no man and vote for no measure, however well intended, which would make only for dissensions rather than agreements.

"No question has ever confronted the United States senate which equals in importance that which is involved in the league of nations, intended to secure the future peace of the world," he continued. "There should be no undue haste in considering it."

"My one desire is that not only the senate, which is charged with responsibility, but that the press and the people of the country should investigate every proposal with the utmost thoroughness."

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Vaughan's Seed Store
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and weigh them all carefully before they make up their minds."

Terms Must Be Specific.
He said that the public must demand the facts from the opposition as well as the supporters and the plan.

"In the first place," he continued, "the terms of the league—the agreements which we make—must be so plain and so explicit that no man can misunderstand them. We must, so far as it can be done by human ingenuity, have every agreement which we make so stated that it will not give rise to different interpretations and to consequent argument. Misunderstandings as to terms are not a good foundation for a treaty to promote peace."

"The senate can take no action upon it, but it does open before us for criticism and discussion. What is said in the senate ought to be placed before the peace conference and published in Paris, so that the foreign governments may be informed as to the various views expressed here."

"In this draft, prepared for a constitution of a league of nations, there is hardly a clause about the interpretation of which men do not already differ. As it stands, there is serious danger that the nations which sign the constitution of the league will quarrel about the meaning of the various articles before a twelvemonth has passed. It seems to have been very hastily drawn and must contain the result of inadvertence of expression, unintentional, I hope."

Disputes Already Started.
"The article concerning mandates, for example, contains an argument and a statement of existing conditions. Arguments and historical facts have no place in a statute or a treaty. Statutory and legal language must assert and command, not argue and describe."

"I press this point because there is nothing so vital to the peace of the world as the sanctity of treaties. The suggestion that we can safely sign because we can always violate or abrogate is fatal not only to any league but to peace itself."

"You cannot found world peace upon the cynical 'scrap of paper' doctrine so dear to Germany. To whatever instrument the United States adds its hand it must carry out the provisions of that instrument to the last jot and tittle, fulfill it absolutely both in letter and in spirit. If this is not done the instrument will become a source of controversy instead of agreement, of discussion instead of harmony."

Monroe Doctrine Abandoned.

Senator Lodge said that under the league of nations the United States would abandon not only the policy of Washington to keep America out of European affairs but the doctrine of Monroe to keep Europe out of America.

He said even the proponents of the league admitted this, and then added: "Washington declared against permanent alliances. He did not close the door on temporary alliances for particular purposes. Our entry into the great war violated in no respect the policy laid down by Washington. When we went to war with Germany we made no treaties with the nations engaged in the war against the German government. The president was so careful in this direction that he did not permit himself ever to refer to the nations by whose side we fought as 'allies,' but always as 'nations associated with us in the war.'"

"Now, in the twinkling of an eye, the Washington policy is to be entirely laid aside and we are to enter upon

a permanent and indissoluble alliance. That which we refuse to do in war we are to do in peace, deliberately, coolly, and with no war exigency. Let us not overlook the profound gravity of this step."

Loss of Monroe Doctrine.

To put aside the Washington theory on this issue, he said, is to abandon its corollary, the Monroe doctrine. He then added: "The Monroe doctrine is based on the principle of self-preservation. It involves one essential proposition—that the Americas should be separated from the interference of Europe, and that American questions in all parts of this hemisphere should be settled by Americans alone."

"I have seen it said that the Monroe doctrine is preserved under article 10; that we do not abandon the Monroe doctrine, we merely extend it to all the world. How any one can say this passes my comprehension. The Monroe doctrine—we merely extend it to all the world? The American hemisphere, and to that hemisphere it was limited. If you extend it to all the world it ceases to exist."

"Under this draft of the league of nations, American questions and European questions, and Asian and African questions, are put within the control and jurisdiction of the league. Europe will have the right to take part in the settlement of all American questions and we, of course, shall have the right to take part in the settlement of all questions in Europe and Asia, and Africa. Europe and Asia are to take part in policing the American continent and the Panama canal and in return we are to have the right to police the Balkans and Asia Minor."

He called attention to the many times the Monroe doctrine has served in the past.

Guarantees on Territory.
Calling attention to article 10, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of members of the league, the senator said:

"I do not now say the time has not come when, in the interest of future peace, the American people may not decide that we ought to guarantee the territorial integrity of the far flung British empire, including her self-governing dominions and colonies, of the Balkans, of China, or Japan, or of the French, Italian, and Portuguese colonies in Africa; but I do suggest that it is a very grave, a very perilous, promise to make, because there is but one way by which such guarantees can be maintained, and that way is the way of force."

"If we guarantee any country on the earth, no matter how small or how large, its independence or its boundaries, what guarantee we must maintain at any cost, and we must be in constant possession of fleets and armies capable of enforcing these guarantees."

"A world's peace which requires preparations for war in order to maintain that peace presents questions and awakens thoughts which ought to be soberly and discreetly considered."

Doubts Immigration Is Exempt.

Senator Lodge disputed President Wilson's contention that domestic questions will be outside the jurisdiction of the league.

"We now in this draft bind ourselves to submit every possible international dispute or difference either to the league court or the control of

the executive council of the league," he said. "That includes immigration, a very live question. Are we ready to give to other nations the power to say who shall come into the United States and become citizens of the republic? If we are ready to do this, we are prepared to part with the most precious of sovereign rights."

"Are we ready to leave it to other nations to determine whether we shall admit to the United States a flood of Japanese, Chinese, and Hindu labor? If we accept this plan for a league this is precisely what we promise to do."

"Are we prepared to have a league of nations, in which the United States has only one vote, open our doors if they see fit to any and all immigration from all parts of the world?"

An End to Nationalism.

Before taking so radical a step as is involved in these provisions the senator besought the most earnest reflection.

"We are asked also to give up in part our sovereignty and our independence and to subject our own will to the will of other nations, if there is a majority against our desires," he continued. "We are asked to substitute internationalism for nationalism and international state for pure Americanism."

"The first and most practical question for us to consider and decide is whether the terms of this committee draft of a constitution of a league of nations really makes for harmony among the nations or will tend to produce dissension and controversy. We all desire peace, but in our zeal for peace we must be careful not to create new obligations and new untold conditions, which may lead to fostering war rather than peace."

Wants Some Specific Clauses.

Asking whether it be not possible to construct a less dangerous peace plan, Senator Lodge said:

"There are certain constructive propositions which it would be well, I think, for the peace conference to consider. If you can preserve the Monroe doctrine by extending it, which appears to me clearly to mean its destruction and to be a contradiction in terms, then let us put three lines into the draft for the league which will preserve the Monroe doctrine beyond any possibility of doubt or question. It is easily done."

"Let us also have, if we enter the league, a complete exclusion from the league's jurisdiction of such questions as are involved in immigration, the right of each country to say who shall come within its borders and become citizens. This, and certain other questions vital to national existence, ought to be exempted from any control by the league or its officials by a few words, such as can be found in the arbitration treaties of 1907."

Mr. Lodge said that the league must make specific the clauses on the calling of troops to enforce its demands.

Immediate Peace First.

"The one thing to do," he added, "is to make the peace with Germany—to make a peace which will prevent her from breaking out again upon the world; to exclude Turkey from Europe, strengthen Greece, and give freedom and independence to the Armenians and to the material and Christian populations of Asia Minor; to erect the barrier states for the Poles, Czechoslovaks, and Jugoslavs; to take possession of the Kiel canal; to establish the Baltic states and free them from Rus-

sia and restore Danish Schleswig to Denmark."

Provision must be made for indemnities or reparation, or by whatever name we choose to call the damages to be exacted from Germany. We ought, in my judgment, to receive indemnities which would enable us to provide for the Lusitania claims and for the destruction of our ships by submarines—to red no further. But the enormous losses of England and Italy in shipping should be made good, either in money or in kind. Belgium must be restored and fully compensated for her terrible injustice."

"Finally, there is France, and the indemnities to France ought to be ample and complete, and the new boundaries must strengthen her as the bulwark of civilization."

Lenroot Gives Views.

Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Republican, in an address in the senate today predicted that the American people would insist upon basic amendment of the proposed constitution of the league of nations.

He said he was in favor of a league, if it did not abridge the sovereignty of the United States, and suggested that, as the league was an experiment, its life be limited to ten years, with provision for extension if the plan proves a success.

Opposed to Mandatories.

Many articles of the league's tentative charter were approved by Senator Lenroot, but he vigorously opposed others, especially those for reciprocal territorial guarantees and for mandates.

Disagreeing with most Republican critics, Senator Lenroot said the disarmament provisions were optional, and he expressed the belief that they would not result in material reduction of armament. He concurred in the view of other critics that the United States would be outvoted in the league.

Attacking the territorial guarantee section, Senator Lenroot declared that not only might it require use of American forces throughout the world, but that it also would prevent the people

of a nation seeking greater freedom through revolutions.

Party in Europe's Quarrels.

"We become a party to every little quarrel in Europe and contribute American boys and American money to stop it," he said. "No such obligation should be imposed upon us. The European nations should be primarily responsible for the peace of Europe, and the United States for peace in the western hemisphere."

"If there had been a league of nations with this proposed constitution at the time of the revolutionary war, there never would have been a United States; there never would have been a Star Spangled Banner. We should still be one of the dominions of Great Britain, for France could not have come to our aid."

Declaring he would gladly vote to ratify a league "having the fullest powers consistent with our own interests and safety," Senator Lenroot said the president should have complete views of the senate, as the treaty ratifying body, and the American people, so that he may suggest amendments in the charter upon his return to France.

Disputing any assumption that President Wilson represents public sentiment in proposing America's participation in the league of nations, Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Republican, demanded that the country be fully informed and allowed to express its decision before the senate is called upon to ratify the peace treaty.

Will Make New Effort for Suffrage Amendment.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—Chairman Jones of the woman suffrage committee announced today that before congress adjourns another effort would be made to secure adoption of a resolution authorizing submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. In making the announcement Senator Jones introduced a modified resolution giving states in full authority to enforce the proposed amendment.



Spring
Derbies

They're all here and becoming more popular with the well-dressed young men every day. Correct styles in proper dimensions for every individual taste.

\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 to \$10

Main Floor

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
State and Jackson

Subscribe for The Tribune. Advertise in The Tribune.

Start today to buy
War Savings Stamps

An excellent investment
and a patriotic duty



Out to-day New Victor Records for March

Caruso, DeLuca, Garrison, Kreisler, Martinelli, McCormack, Zimbalist—all these great artists take part in this new Victor entertainment. And appreciative music-lovers in thousands of homes throughout the land will greet their new offerings with keen delight.

For his contribution Caruso chose a beautiful number deeply religious in spirit; DeLuca presents his first English interpretation; Martinelli sings a favorite Faust masterpiece; John McCormack gives new and enduring fame to an Irish song which Chauncey Olcott first made popular.

Below you will find the selections sung and played by the famous and exclusive Victor artists. And there are also listed some rollicking dance records and the choicest of the latest popular songs.

	Number	Size	Price
Lord, Have Mercy!	88599	12	\$3.00
God Bless You, My Dear	Giuseppe DeLuca	10	1.00
Kiss Me Again	Mabel Garrison	64785	10 1.00
Songs My Mother Taught Me	Fritz Kreisler	64563	10 1.00
Faust—All Hail, Thou Dwellings Lowly	Giovanni Martinelli	74573	12 1.50
My Irish Song of Songs	John McCormack	64796	10 1.00
The Lark	Eileen Zimbalist	74582	12 1.50
There is Somebody Waiting for Me	Harry Lauder	70119	12 1.25
Serenade (Violoncello)	Fernand Pollain	45158	10 1.00
The Butterfly (Violoncello)	Fernand Pollain	45161	10 1.00
Beautiful Ohio	Olive Kline and Marguerite Dunlap	18519	10 .35
Dear Little Boy of Mine	Elsie Baker	18519	10 .35
(1) Old Folks at Home (2) Juanita (For Community Singing)	Conway's Band	18519	10 .35
(1) Old Black Joe (2) Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground (For Community Singing)	Conway's Band	18520	10 .35
Out, Out, Marie—Medley One-Step (Piano-Accordion Solo)	Pietro	18521	10 .35
Sweetie Pie—Fox Trot (Saxophone-Xylophone-Piano)	All Star Trio	18521	10 .35
Backin' the Boat—Fox Trot	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18523	10 .35
The Girl Behind the Gun—Medley One-Step	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18523	10 .35
In the Land of Beginning Again	Charles Harrison	18523	10 .35
I Found the End of the Rainbow	Charles Harrison	18523	10 .35
I'm Waiting for You, Lisa Jane	Vernon Dalhart	18523	10 .35
Mummy Mine	Sterling Trio	18526	10 .35
Till We Meet Again—Waltz	Nicholas Orlando's Orchestra	18526	10 .35
Beautiful Ohio—Waltz	Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orchestra	35682	12 1.35
Head Over Heels—Medley Fox Trot	Joe C. Smith's Orchestra		
I'm Always Chasing Rainbows—Medley Fox Trot	Joe C. Smith's Orchestra		

Hear these new Victor Records to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you an illustrated booklet describing these new records and play any music you wish to hear. Saenger Voice Culture Records are invaluable to vocal students—ask to hear them.

Victors and Victorals in great variety from \$12 to \$350.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month.

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

Makes Cloudy Mirrors Silvery Bright

A few rubs do it! No fuss,
dirt or muss.

The application of a thin film of Radioglos with a damp cloth followed by a few brisk rubs with a dry cloth. Then the transformation! Your mirror shines brilliantly!

Radioglos cleans and polishes any glass or metal surface without scratching or marring it. A marvel worker.

Use it—safely—on the things you prize. No grit, acid or whitening to deface or injure. Just pure, cleansing vegetable oils combined with wonderful polishing ingredients.

RADIOGLOS

Leaves a Lasting Lustré

In handy paste form.

RADIOGLOS—Cleans and Polishes

Windows
Lamp Globes
Faucets
Bronzes
Mirrors
Silverware
Bath Fixtures

Bathrooms
Automobile Lamps
Cut Glass
Glassware
Cutlery
Door Knobs
Curtain Rods

and anything else of metal or glass.

On sale at grocery, drug, hardware and department stores.

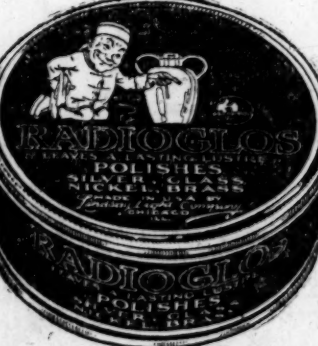
Two sizes of cans—25c and 50c

If your dealer can't supply Radioglos, send us 25c or 50c and we'll mail it, prepaid.

Made in U. S. A.

Lindsay Light Company

CHICAGO



It beams at you from every can—Hi-Glo, the cheerful polish-man

COSTLY BURIAL LEAVES WIDOW AT THE WASHTUB

Custom of Generations Takes Life Insurance of the Poor.

De Koven street was quiet. The snow was falling in great soft flakes and the children, usually overflowing upon the steps of the tenements and on the pavements, had been driven inside. A few shawled women waded through the slush to the fish market. The roofs were fields of white. Even the cross on the church was white. All the street seemed to huddle under this shelter.

A young woman who might have been a Hull house worker stopped at a little shop where a white plush child's basket was displayed in the window. A pretty Italian girl accompanied her. They made their way to a house in the rear and knocked at the kitchen door. A little girl opened the door.

"Is Mrs. Agneta at home?" The door was opened wide enough to admit the visitors, who found themselves stepping over children of all ages. The room and the adjoining stairs and hall seemed filled with them. Mrs. Agneta was washing. Her tub was in the middle of the room and little garments were strewn about.

GUISEPPI'S GRAND FUNERAL

This was the home of an Italian widow who had applied for and received aid from the mother's pension department of Cook county after the death of her husband a few months ago.

The callers were a reporter for THE TRIBUNE and an interpreter. They wanted to find out how all of Mrs. Agneta's insurance money—\$320—had been used up in a funeral bill. The interpreter began to question her. Mrs. Agneta sat down, a pleased look on her face, as of one recalling a past glory.

"She says her man had a funeral like a king," said the interpreter. Giuseppe had died at the county institution at Dunning.

But there was no \$322 funeral for him. The widow would have been disgraced forever.

More rapid questions and answers in Italian.

"She says he made a will before he went to Dunning that all the money from insurance should go for the funeral," said the interpreter.

"Yes, swella funeral," said the widow.

"She says he wanted flowers and all his friends to come and good service. He wanted a fine casket and a same plate."

"So she had to spend all the money?"

"Yes, all the money. She wanted a monument, too, but did not have enough money. She says her man was a good man, sick a long time."

"Are all these children hers?"

"No, only eight of them."

THE UNDERTAKER'S FAMILY

On the street again the visit was made at the undertaking shop of Salvo & Mango. No one but children appeared in answer to the ring. The eldest boy said his father was not home much. He spoke English excellently.

"Mamma had eighteen children," he said. "There are just twelve of us now. The rest died."

"That's a nice casket in the window," said the visitor.

"Yes, the society gave that to my father."

It was Salerno, the father of the eighteen, who arranged for the king-like burial of Agneta. He used to be in the real estate business with Mango. Mango studied and became a licensed embalmer and the firm became undertakers, with Mango the head.

Agneta's funeral bill is listed in the office of the mother's pension department.

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YANKS AND GOBS LOVED "HER"

One Even Proposed, but Being a Wife Is No Job for a 14 Year Old Boy.



Howard Flentke of Evansville, Ind., as he looks in his sister's clothes, in which he put it over many soldiers and sailors, and as just a plain boy.

ment. It was paid before the pension was applied for.

These are the items:
Casket \$240.00
Embalming 10.00
Shoes 2.50
Decorations 15.00
Gloves and crêpe for hands 3.00
Auto house to depot 14.00
Four autos 48.00
Service 15.00
Train tickets 29.70
Lowering device with full decorations 45.00
Grave 35.00
Clothing 50.00

This brings the bill to \$528.70. In addition there were other expenses connected with three days' feasting in the house.

The widow contracted for a \$305 monument, but this was not bought.

THE UNDERTAKER'S STORY

"The poorer they are the finer funeral they must have, as a rule." It was Phil Mango, the undertaker, speaking.

"Yes, it is true and it is foolish, but it goes a long way back to Italy. Our people love each other and when one of the family dies they will give a fine funeral, no matter if they have to go hungry and poorly clothed all the rest of their lives."

"Couldn't you stop Mrs. Agneta from spending all that money, when her children need clothes so badly?" asked a reporter.

"How could you stop her? She would go somewhere else. I had a charity funeral. Hull house said they would pay me \$45 for it. I said all right."

"But the family came around and wanted to put a \$45 dress on the body. I said I could not do it and then went away and bought the dress and brought it back to me. Then there was trouble, you see."

"I saw a funeral down the block this afternoon," said a man in the group. "There was a load of flowers that must have cost \$200."

"Yes, and look at Rocco Romano's"

funeral. A casket of bronze."

"That funeral cost \$7,000," said an awed Italian.

"This custom has grown up through generation after generation," said Mango. "Our people demand these funerals. They are envious if a neighbor gives a finer funeral than theirs."

"Do you try to tell them a fine casket?"

"No. We do not sell them at all. We take them to the wholesale house. I take them to the casket company showrooms. The salesman there deals with them. I do not even know what the caskets cost until I get the bills. The poor people always pick out a fine one. The casket company has raised the prices on us seven times in the last seven months, I think."

Mango charges only \$10 for embalming. He has nothing to do with the florist bill or the cemetery bill or the band.

"Most of our people belong to some kind of a lodge or society," he said.

"These lodge members chip in \$2 a piece when a death occurs and the money goes to the family. It may be \$150 or \$1,500. Some of the lodges pay \$200 for a funeral. Then the lodge sends a band and charges it against the widow. I think it is a bad custom."

"With Full Decorations."

Mr. Mango explained further. The casket in the Agneta funeral, he said, was a solid oak "couch casket" lined with white Japanese silk, with a silk pillow. It had a hand engraved plate and other decorations.

In his own little showroom in the back he had a solid oak couch casket lined with white silk which he said he would sell for \$175. Another of gray embossed plush he would sell for \$75.

The lowering device, he said, was a means of lending solemnity to the burial.

So Giuseppe rests in peace and his wife works at the washtub. The country helps to support the children. That is one phase of the social problem involved.

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'BONNIE LAUDER' SMASHES HEARTS OF YANKS, GOBS

Then Slides on Banister and Police Find Girl Is Just a Boy.

In cataloging those who "put it over and got away with it," one must consider young Howard Flentke of Evansville, Ind. She certifies that she certainly did.

To appreciate her prop—the is him properly, one must also imagine this:

A beautiful, blue-eyed girl of 13, dressed in the latest fashions, including the dainty tight skirt, a large black hat framing a mass of golden curls—in short a picture of pulchritude itself—SLIDING DOWN A BANISTER at the La Salle street depot.

So it was that Howard Flentke, 14 years old, a fourth year student at the Central High school in Evansville, slid into the clutches of law. Said law—in the person of Policeman John Pratt—rubbied its eyes and slobbered itself a bit until Howard admitted he was a boy.

"Couldn't Resist that Banister." "I just couldn't resist that 'banister,'" he said last night at the Juvenile Detention home, where he was sent by Judge Arnold of the Juvenile court yesterday. "I had been passing up one likely banister after another because I had that old skirt on—but that banister was too inviting."

Then Howard went on to tell a story of his experiences since last Tuesday that kept his auditors screaming with laughter.

Howard's Own Story. Let Howard supply the details. He is sitting on a bench at the Juvenile detention home, still garbed as a young lady because he has nothing else to wear. His voice is manly, his lips are cherry. His cheeks are peach blown. His eyes have the "well, the come and take me" expression. He is pointing because his father, August Edward Flentke, has been summoned here to take him back.

"I just decided I was sick of Evansville. I wanted a change. I wanted to get into the movies. I was tired of being a boy."

"Tuesday night I got into Marie's clothes and took the train for Terre Haute. I had no more than taken my seat when a soldier wearing the overseas uniform flirted with me. He sat beside me for miles, holding my hand and giving me advice."

Another soldier—he said he was John Simonski of La Salle, Ill.—came back, and after a quarrel with the first he took his place beside me. He became very affectionate and wanted me to go home with him, finally proposing to me. I accepted him."

Dodges Marriage Ceremony. "He asked me to ride on to La Salle, Ill., and I did, but my ticket only carried me to Terre Haute so I 'fixed' the conductor with a few smiles and a pat on the hand. It was Wednesday morning when I got off at La Salle with John. I made an appointment with him for 10:30 Thursday morning to get married. Then I went to the Vendome hotel and registered 'Bonnie Lauder.' He had given me some money."

"I got up Thursday and took a train for Chicago, arriving at the La Salle street depot. I was hardly out of the place when the man began to flirt with me. I made perhaps a dozen such acquaintances."

"I didn't know how to find my way around the city, so I returned to the station when I left each of the fellows. There it was that I saw the entrancing banister. And that's where I got pinched."

PIKE GOES TO WASHINGTON. City Controller Pike left for Washington yesterday, where he will represent Mayor Thompson at the national labor conference, which opens Monday night.

SUES 'KING DODO' GIRL; BARES HER LOVE LETTERS

Mrs. Mae B. McCoy Is Charged with Misconduct.

Mrs. Mae Blaisdell McCoy, 637 West Marquette road, a singer and formerly a member of the "King Dodo" company, was sued for divorce yesterday by Earl McCoy, an orchestra director. Mrs. McCoy is charged with misconduct.

A ahead of letters which McCoy stumbled across in a trunk at his home a few days ago will be used as evidence. Among the letters were several signed T. H., who is said to be prominent in theatrical circles in Chicago. Others letters were signed "Koney," and the writer is said to be Ralph Konantz, 1667 Hampshire street, Quincy, Ill.

A sealed letter written by Mrs. McCoy to Konantz, which she failed to post, was found among the lot. Letters written to Dr. Frederick A. Baldwin, said to be a prominent physician of St. Louis, Mo., are also in the possession of McCoy. The letters were addressed to 4500 Ohio street, St. Louis, Mo.

Fears Going Mad for Her.

One of the "Koney" letters says: "Dearest Mae: I have lived over the happy days spent in C. and I wondered if I shall ever be my old self again. Do you remember, Mae, how happy I was? Sometimes I think I shall almost go mad for you."

"Mae, do you know that you hurt me in your statements? You say the friendship that was. Can it possibly be that you think I have changed toward you. Or is it that your feelings have changed toward me? Don't forget for a moment that the Mae Blaisdell of my happy days is the same to 'Koney' in his unhappy days. Nothing can efface those former days, Mae, and you stand out in them in large, bold letters."

"I wonder, girl, if I am doing the correct thing by writing to you under the circumstances? I hope that I am not doing wrong, for I am like you—I can't quite forget."

"Here's wishing you and your husband all the luck in the world."

"Koney."

"Wife in Name Only." A letter, which Mrs. McCoy apparently changed her mind about sending to "Koney," found among the other letters for her.

"Dearest Koney: Have finally decided. "Sufficient to say I have been miserably unhappy as the wife of Earl McCoy and never again could possibly entertain the idea of being in love with him. Life isn't worth living when I am around him. I simply have no use for him. Now, just as soon as you can arrive call me up, and what we last talked about may come true. Of one thing rest assured—I am Earl McCoy's wife in name only. Yours lovingly, M.A.E."

"T. H." mentioned in the suit, is a theatrical man living in Chicago. It's news to me," Attorney Benjamin Burr, who represents McCoy, said.

HOT WORDS FLY AT INQUIRY ON ZION CITY LAWS

'Tallow Cat in Hades' Has as Much Chance as Foes of Voliva Rule.

There was no mining of words or intentions on the part of Theodore Forby, Zionist city attorney, yesterday when he appeared before a special legislative committee to tell the law makers Zion's attitude toward suggested legislative investigation of charges that the nonbelievers or "independents" are unlawfully imposed upon and their property interests in Zion City jeopardized through Voliva-made ordinances and rules in the north shore town.

The legislators who listened to Volva's followers yesterday at a special hearing in the Hotel Sherman form a sub-committee of the house committee on Revenue and miscellany. Upon its findings, which will be made next week, will depend the question of ordering a general inquiry into social and business conditions in Zion City. It was intimated that the sub-committee will recommend an investigation.

A Warm Comparison. Various city ordinances which had been characterized by "Independents" at a former hearing as unduly restrictive of personal liberty, were discussed by the city attorney. They included the exclusion of physicians and druggists as residents, the ban against smoking, and the placing of park properties under the personal supervision of Voliva, and the refusal to permit movies to invade the community. In response to a question by Chairman Sidney Lyon as to the chance a citizen has of getting away with violations of the ordinances, the attorney said:

"They've got as much chance as a tallow cat has of running through hell and not getting her hair burnt off."

"Democrat in Hamilton Club." Mr. Forby said the "Independents" weren't wanted in Zion City any more than a Democrat would be wanted in the Hamilton club.

"But if the 'Independents' wanted a drug store," Chairman Lyon said, "We won't let 'em have it," the lawyer snapped.

"They may want gas," Representative Jacob Epstein suggested.

"They'll get it when we get the money," the lawyer answered. "It costs money to build public utilities."

Representative Curran asked if it were true that the city council had voted to pay the fine of a Voliva policeman who had been found guilty in the courts of an illegal assault upon a citizen. The lawyer said it was true.

"But that is acting in defiance of the law, isn't it?" he was asked.

"I don't care for the law; it was the right thing to do," he said.

IROQUOIS CLUB FOR SWEITZER AND SUFFRAGE

Resolutions Couple His Name with Wilson, Dunne, Altgeld.

The Iroquois club yesterday endorsed Robert M. Sweitzer, regular Democratic candidate for mayor, and coupled his name with those of President Wilson, Edward F. Dunne, and the late John P. Altgeld as for the Democratic nominee. They are Mrs. Anna L. Smith, vice president of the National Democratic party, and Mrs. Jean Walcott, well known club woman.

In his address to the club Mr. Sweitzer gave a brief review of his record. He told of going to work when 12 years old, of studying nights, and of winning the degree of master of arts and bachelor of arts as the result of these studies. He told of his twenty-five years of business life, and then reviewed his career as county clerk, telling how he had made every branch of his office self-sustaining, whereas some had shown deficits when he took office. He also told of driving the loan sharks and the "marrying justices of the peace" out of the county building.

Hoynes in New Attack. State's Attorney Hoynes last night sent out another sizzling attack on the Sullivan and Thompson forces. He wound up by saying that a vote for Sweitzer is a vote for Thompson.

His statement in part follows: "Almost daily new evidence of the bipartisan combination between the gas and traction Democracy and the city hall pay roll crowd comes to light. It is rather interesting to note an article in an afternoon newspaper in which Homer K. Galpin, chairman of the Republican county central committee, says 'Every vote that Hoynes gets will be taken from Sweitzer.' Is it not interesting to note the concern on the part of the chairman of the Republican county central committee over the inquiry into independent candidacy may work to Candidate Sweitzer?"

"The Republican boss organization believes that Sweitzer is not a formidable candidate because he cannot carry the frightful load of gas and traction issues and the records of Sullivan officials who now are in office or have been in office."

If Chairman Galpin is on the square with Thompson's candidacy—and I have reason to believe he is—he is trying to break down the Hoynes candidacy and build up Sweitzer's."

CADETS' PARADE ABANDONED. The parade of high school cadets which was to have taken place yesterday has been abandoned.

Tobey Semi Annual Sale

Saturday Special

Several Hundred Chairs and Rockers

at less than Half Price

About 80 different patterns to select from—of some there are only a few—of others a quantity. We illustrate some of them; there are many other similar patterns at like prices.



Walnut, cane seat and back, \$2.25 (formerly \$3.00)



Mahogany, velvet seat, \$15 (formerly \$30)



Walnut, leather seat and cane back, \$9.75 (formerly \$27.50)



Antique Mahogany, velvet seat, \$15 (formerly \$40)



Antique Mahogany, cane seat and back, \$6.75 (formerly \$17)



Walnut, leather seat, \$8.75 (formerly \$21)



Antique Mahogany, cane seat, \$6.25 (formerly \$14.50)



Antique Mahogany finish, \$5.25 (formerly \$14)

Chair to match, \$4.75 (formerly \$13)

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Wabash Ave. and Washington St.

Final Reductions

A policy of this great store demands the disposal of all merchandise in the season for which it is bought.

Therefore to effect a quick clearance of incomplete lines we will close out several thousand fine garments at prices that utterly disregard profit or loss.

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Sale starts this morning at 8:30

Three Great Groups at

\$24.75

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IN SUITS Pencil stripes, checks, stripes, heather mixtures and soft finish worsteds—browns, greens, olive, drab, blues, black and grays.

IN OVERCOATS Military models, ulsters, greatcoats, also conservative styles. Famous Carr and Rock meltons. A wonderful showing of correct fashions.

Your opportunity to practice real economy—to effect worthwhile savings on fine apparel at enormous reductions from regular prices.

THE HUB
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It's Sure Fine!

Made Right. Tastes Right.

Always the Same.

That Means a Lot.

Banded, too, for your protection.

400,000 smoked daily.

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Established 1850

Charles Denby
A Real Cigar



7¢
3 for 20¢

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 2, 1902, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—South shore—south park plan.
- 2—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.
- 5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
- 6—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

SAMSON AND THE SHEARS.

To the American who has sojourned on the other side it is apparent that all of Europe is economically dependent upon the United States. Without American food Great Britain would starve. Because of the embargo on American food Norway and Sweden were compelled to join the allies in the blockade of Germany.

France can eke out a bare existence without American food, but she must import both coal and iron. Italy must have coal and iron and food from America. Japan must import food and also steel.

It was by an embargo on steel plates to Japan that Japan was compelled to turn shipping over to the allies in the last stages of the war. Russia contains all the resources needed for her own industrial life and has an abundance for export, but Russia is in bloody revolution from which civilization is not likely to emerge for one hundred years. During that time the United States of America is the only country which is entirely self-supporting, and is the only country to which all the other great nations of the earth must look for some assistance.

This is the situation of our marvelous advantage.

The allies recognized this power just as soon as the war settled into one of exhaustion. They recognized it by rushing over here and buying supplies of all kinds. They recognized it by paying prices based not on the value of our production but upon the grimmest of their necessity.

The British fleet recognized the fact by employing a much lighter blockade against America. Germany recognized it, too. She gave evidence of this recognition in every possible way. She conducted an extensive propaganda in America for an embargo on munitions of war and an embargo on foodstuffs. She recognized it by her costly and wasteful campaigns into Russia and Roumania in an effort to obtain there the supplies which England's blockade and our acquiescence thereto prevented her from receiving from this country. She recognized it in the sortie of her inferior fleet at Skagerrak, in a desperate attempt to break down Great Britain's sea power. She recognized it in her various submarine campaigns and by finally forcing us into the war. She had to risk our military power because our economic aid to the allies was proving decisive.

Only Americans in their own homes ignore it and they ignore it largely because of the censorship and the propaganda from Washington. This advantage is ours not because we have conspired for it, not because we have taken it from other countries by brutal force of arms, but because our forefathers years ago fled Europe and its limitations. First they dared the perils of an unknown ocean and endured the hardships of a settler's life. Later they obtained their freedom from European domination by the war of the revolution. Since Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown we have been a free nation conducting a free government on a free continent.

It is now proposed that we give up this freedom, give up this power which came to us by the sacrifices of our ancestors, and stoop our necks beneath the yoke of a foreign domination. America needs no league of nations to protect her or to protect the peace of the world. She can make such commercial treaties as she desires, for every nation must do business with America. She can prevent wars on the continent of Europe or in Asia—if it is to be the policy of this country to interfere across the waters—by merely refusing to export to the warring countries or to the guilty country; provided always she is strong enough in a military way to prevent the warring countries separately or together from attacking her by force.

She can gain nothing by turning her freedom of action over to a council composed of one American and eight foreigners, with the American subjected to flattery such as is being expended on its present peace commissioner. If this nation enters a league of nations it should enter with a consciousness of its decisive strength and with preservation of its necessary rights of self-determination. If it does not do this it is Samson submitting to the shears. Later, blinded, it may have to push the pillars down; but why submit to the shears and to the national tragedy?

IF WE MUST TAKE A MANDATE.

Armenia—we are addressing a plea to the high council of the league of nations—is a far country. Armenians come here, with rugs and tapestries, but Americans do not of their own volition go to Armenia. If the council of the league of nations gives a mandate in Armenia we hope that the mandate will be given to other than the United States of America.

If we are obliged to take a mandate in Europe or Asia let it not be Armenia. We might at least be permitted to select a congenial mandate. Why not Ireland? If we are obliged to be mandatory somewhere why not be mandatory in Ireland? President Wilson told the English that the Irish and the Americans got along splendidly because the Americans allowed the Irish to govern them and everything was satisfactory.

As the mandatory of Ireland the United States would allow the Irish to rule Ireland and the United States and the world would be the happier for a problem well solved.

The English despair of ruling Ireland. It is the

worst job of government they ever made. They have a tradition of error which seems unescapable. Let us have a mandate for Ireland. Take away Armenia. We know nothing of Armenia. Let the Swedes or Danes have it. Let the United States have a mandate for Ireland. We could send Roger Sullivan over and all he would want would be a gas franchise in Dublin and the Irish would be the happiest, freest people in the world.

STAND FIRM.

Mr. Wilson, back from Europe, is insistent that four working days of congress, under his direction, are sufficient for the financial, military, and miscellaneous legislation of the United States. The Republicans in congress are conscious that the party they represent received the mandate of the people in the elections and that the party Mr. Wilson represents was denied it.

President Wilson specifically and insistently asked for authority and was denied it. He projected into the election a violently partisan appeal for support for his party candidates and, to the astonishment of Europe, was denied a vote of confidence.

Now Mr. Wilson, who would bow to the will of the people—he said he would accept the decision—insists that the congress which does not represent the vote of the people shall do the work precipitately and that the congress which does represent this vote shall not act.

The Republicans in congress ought to stand firm. Mr. Wilson's statement that he will not call a special session until he comes home again—and he does not know when he will return—and his statement that he will allow finances and the army to go without legislation, need not alarm the Republicans.

This present congress expires March 4. At noon March 4 there is available a legislative body which represents the will of the people as expressed at the congressional election in November. If we had a better system of congressional responsibility this new congress would have been in session since December. It cannot assemble until next December unless President Wilson calls it into session. To avoid calling it into session he demands that the present congress do all the work within the next few days.

The Republicans in congress are politically justified in standing pat. We hope they are politically bold enough to do so.

BULLETS AND BOLSHEVISTS.

One of the first things a bolshevist seems to learn is that a bullet well placed may not encourage a "red" deal of love, but it will command respect. It will be the respect of fear; but for a bolshevist it serves as well. We are beginning to wonder if bolshevism and a union thug are not synonymous.

We gather from the reports of the police that a new reign of union labor shootings is projected. News of recent events tells us that notorious slugs with notches in their pistol grips are at the old business of conducting bribery bureaus under the cloak of unionism.

It is too bad that extortion should be mentioned in the same sentence with unionism. But there are court records of men not content to lead the great purposes of unionism and refrain from the apparent advantages of leadership. It seems easy for a slugs to gain a dread ascendancy over a small union and forthwith commercialize his position.

Who stands in the way of a labor slugger is shot down. The slugger is a Trotsky, sublime in the consciousness that "self-defense" always is a good plea and that the pardoning power is not always exercised in the behalf of the unjustly convicted. Law abiding workers do not care to risk their lives against a man who seems to be immune from punishment.

The result of this is a menace to the industrial fabric of the city. A citizen does not dare contemplate the construction of a house for fear a slugger will demand extortion on pain of an illegal strike. It is the bolshevist in the saddle. His idea seems to be to keep business in a state of concern as to his next movement.

This kind of thing is not to the credit of reputable unionists; nor do we believe they lend the least moral support to it. But they are confronted by plain disregard of law. While law abiding workers are trying to maintain order they are subject to the will of men who live beyond order and all rules of conduct. The slugger is immune because he seems to enjoy a certain political privilege. The average union member has no such strength. The slugger is not a unionist in the sense of knowing or working at a trade. Any union is good enough for him so long as it yields his kind of revenue. One day he is a steamfitter, next an electrical worker, and then a plumber; it is all the same if he can menace the workers and get the money.

The slugger is a unionist for revenue. He cares no more for the rights of union labor than for the whereabouts of the north pole. He is the spreader of bolshevism and the sooner the unions get rid of him the sooner will the cause have the complete regard of the world.

Editorial of the Day

AN EXAMPLE FOR CANADA.

(Montreal Star.) Two hundred and fifty million dollars of a deficit and running behind at the rate of a million dollars a day.

That, speaking roughly, is the net result so far of the attempt made by the government of the United States to take over and run the railways of that country.

When the Wilson administration decided it was necessary to take the management of the country's railroads out of the hands of the men who had built and operated them it was done as a "war measure" and because there was an unfortunate lack of co-operation necessary for wartime conditions among the existing lines.

The government took the railways over, and what happened?

To keep the lines running at all under the resultant confusion of the transfer Mr. McAdoo poured \$20,000,000 out of the treasury at once. That should have been enough, but it wasn't. He boosted freight and passenger rates by 40 per cent—a thing no private company on earth would have dared to do—and he cut service to the very bone, cut it to the point of actual discomfort for passengers and to the danger point for many manufacturers.

And the net result of all this—so far at least—is a deficit of a quarter of a billion and a daily loss, as has been said, of about a million dollars.

What legitimate reason can be given to justify Canada's deliberately pitting her head into the same noose?

FOURTH ESTATE EFFICIENCY.

Well, we have consistently read all the editorials in the current issue of the Dearborn Independent and wonder if one man doesn't write the title of each, another the first sentence, another the second and so on until the completed product is turned out at the end of the runway in less than no time.—Ohio State Journal.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

Well, March, you're here, you old time foe, For once, why don't you try to please, And avenge to us by trying In place of sleepy rains and snow, And avenge that madly whirl and blow, Just give us sweet faced spring.

"INTERNATIONALISM has come," says Senator Hitchcock. And in honor of its coming the Italians have closed a frontier. Celebrations are also going on in Russia, Germany, Poland, and points east.

WHAT a man really thinks about the League of Nations, or any other sizeable subject, can best be discovered in conversation. It was a character in a novel ("The Red Lily," we think), a writer, who lamented the fact that one cannot convey his understanding in writing.

More Humane Than Most. [From the Chicago State Leader.] Mrs. Thomas Hunter gave several clever toasts, and interspersed her talks with anti-dotes.

IN the obituary column of the Moline Dispatch we find an aged joke from Judge—the one about the acoustic properties of soup. Does the make-up man believe that this joke is really dead?

HORACE WALPOLE WAS ONE OF THIS MAY-JANUARY. [From the Manchester Guardian.] Nothing was more familiar in his books than an anecdote followed by a half-apologetic "May one not say—" or "Might it not be argued—" It must be confessed that there were times when this elaboration became a little tiresome.

WALPOLE, by the way, observed that "the world is a comedy to those who think." But most of our heavy intellectuals sit through the comedy with corrugated brows, "registering" profound reflection.

Railroad Jargon. Old Joe Olden (answering Phone 1): "Hang on to her, I say, if she's going home!" (Jangles Phone 2): "I got a short line going home. She's going home, I said! How's the snake?" How's the snake? All right, all right, I said. (Hope to Phone 1): "Hello, hello! Hey, keep that short line! The snake is in the lead and I can't stop her. Understand? Hold the shorts!"

"Chicago Shortline Ry. *Milk shake or milk train."

"I DO not think that by quoting the Saturday Review you prove your case against Pres. Wilson as to the vice of verbosity," writes Sincerely Yours. My dear sir, we have no case against Pres. Wilson or anybody else; a rudimentary sense of humor saves us from such folly. It just happens that criticism, in all forms, is our favorite reading matter, and when we come on a bit that interests us we clip it, believe that it will interest others. It was really unkind of you to assume that we approve of the Saturday Review.

AN ULTIMATUM. [From the Platt County Republican.] Notice—From now on all work after 6 P. M. will be for \$1.00 an hour. Washing automobiles is from \$2.00 to \$25.00. I need rest and I will have it. I have a steady employment. William Secrest, City.

RECOGNIZING THE T. H. fact that "Thy mandates make herpes assemble, When Liberty's form stands in view"—the League of Nations has wished Armenia upon Colombia the G. of the O. First call for Armenian heroes!

POEMS YOU MAY HAVE MISSED. [From "Pascagoula," by Stephen Shannon.] Out he strode into the wood, Killed a deer large, fat, and good, Dressed the juicy, tender meat In a tempting manner neat.

Then he went and he sold the steak, And he often poked the steak In the face of hissing snake, Until deadly rattlesnake Many times had taken the steak. Then the steak he broiled rare, Brought it to the maiden fair, And requested that she feed Raven Night as was his need. "For it is against his will, A hungry man to kill."

Pascagoula took the broil, Laid it gently on the soil, And remarked that he would feed Raven Night as was his need. In her heart she seemed to know Oseola as a foe. And she knew that, jealous, he Would return to Oseola, and so she said, "I first must eat Of this choicest bit of meat, And with knife of flinty age Cut a slice from near the bone. And was just about to eat Of the tempting, juicy meat, When, though young in point of age, Oseola, full of rage, Snatched the meat from out her hand, Threw it down upon the sand, For a while upon the sand, Then he kicked it in the wood.

A FRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT denies that Mr. Wilson as an entertainer is limited to one anecdote. He has two others beside the Oliver Herford wheeze—both Indian wheezes. Yes, we remember them now.

THE LAST STRAW (TIP). I can live without whiskey and brandy, I could almost exist without beer; The only reason there's kick in the condy, As I know from that fudge this last year, Yet there's no more kick in the condy, Those cork damsels kick a wild jag, But all's well if the women who run us Don't find the old pipe and the jag.

THE NEW YORK Times refers to the draft of the "Legion of Nations." A typographical slip, perhaps, but not a bad one.

Past Ideals. (C. Delisle Burns, "Political Ideals.") There were many things which men in the past hoped to do and never did. That hope is an explanation of the difference in what we now do, often because what our forefathers dreamed of has come true after they have passed away. It is in this sense that the History of Ideals explains the difference between past and present. The present was in the past as a hope, a longing, an ideal; and the dream which never came true may be just as important an influence in the present as the plan which was actually successful.

THE Detroit Free Press reports the capture of a "German Boche." Probably, ventures Sib, one of those Prussian Teuts.

BOY, A CLEAN JAR! Sir: The war is over, and it is to be supposed the cost of glass and tin will be reduced; therefore, I suggest that when the new jars are received "Intransigent" be dropped into one. I have no idea what it means, and I admit it sounds well, but I believe it has had its day.

H. F. McLA. Don't You Mean Antitoxin? [From the Campaign News.] Nauman courageously sounded a toxin which should be heeded by every legitimate labor organization in the land.

OH, PEACH MELBA! Sir: As regards that seashell chocolate being old stuff to the girls in the Sunday room, did you, by any chance, mean the girls in the Sunday room?

PAK. CONVERSATIONS OVERHEARD YESTERDAY. League of Nations... 2 | Prohibition... 1 | Weather... 3 | Armenia... 2 | COLD Lamb again! B. L. T.

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W.A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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THE MAYOR AND THE MORGUE.

IT is difficult to understand why men fight for administrative offices when the statistics show that holding such office is a means of prematurely terminating life. Although the mayor of Chicago is generally a young man and vigorous physically, there are but two living ex-mayors. For years there has been a political axiom that the majority of a large city is a political graveyard, and no ex-mayor can succeed in being elected to any other important office. Nevertheless, it may surprise some of the candidates to know that it is a graveyard in another sense. It is not hoped that diffusing this information will lessen the number of candidates this spring. It may help some other springs.

Although health commissioners are supposed to be hardy animals, knowing the health game, the inaugurated president of the health commissioners of Chicago living scarcely counts. Washington, who lived eleven of the thirteen years due him, and Monroe, who held on for fourteen of his fifteen.

The average made by the first four years after being inaugurated president, the presidents of that period have been younger than those who held the first terms. The conclusion at which we are justified in arriving is that the average life span of a president is about the human machine can stand up under.

The same study shows that vice presidents do not live long. Maybe that is because the vice president is oftentimes a man who has no money, and it is because the vice president is expected to eat himself to death.

I think the figures show that the

equanimity of the Supreme court judges makes for long life. Nor is the toll of premature death exceptionally heavy in the legislative branch of government. The United States senate is proof on that point.

The teaching is that there are just about so many cupfuls in a bucket of water. The more we dip out the quicker the water will run. The fellow who reaches the bottom of the floor gets to the bottom of his bucket early.

EXCEPTIONAL CASE. "E. C. writes: 'I do not know whether I am giving you any really important information, but a reply to a woman asking about life in the hair leads me to think perhaps my own experience will interest you. Several years ago—nearly five, in fact—one of my daughters got lice in her hair, which was long and blonde. On the advice of friends we washed her hair in both kerosene and vinegar, faithfully, without succeeding in getting entirely rid of the awful things. Finally we returned home (we had been in Michigan for the summer) and our physician prescribed tincture of kerosene, one dose of which did the deed. But my main object in telling you this was that the vinegar or kerosene, or the combination, utterly spoiled the girl's lovely hair and only the most careful washing and care has restored it. These five years, the luster and smoothness of it. Perhaps it was because of the blindness of it—perhaps the fact that we gave it several treatments; but it certainly was an awful experience and one which I should hate to see any one else suffer.'

"And may I not (to emulate Mr. Wilson) suggest a simple and exceedingly easy cathartic medicine for constipation? Take one-half pound of prunes in as little water as will cover them. When plumped, remove seeds, run through the meat grinder with one-half a pound of seeded dates, one-half a pound of figs, and two ounces of powdered sugar. This makes a paste that can be molded into little cakes, half a teaspoonful in each, which makes a dose for a child, or it can be put into a cocoa, or used as needed. I keep it on hand and take an occasional dose myself, as well as give it to other members of the family when needed, and we find it so very simple as well as so very palatable."

REPLY. We have not heard of any other child whose hair had been harmed by kerosene and vinegar.

BOY HAS STIES. E. K. B. writes: "My son, age 7 years, has for the previous year been troubled with a succession of sties, one coming about every two weeks after the last. Is there anything that one can do to stop this condition?"

REPLY. Keep his face clean. Wash the margins of the eye with a solution of borax (1 to 4) (saturated). Have his eyes examined. Eyestrain is the most important cause of sties.

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1807 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar Association on legal assistance to soldiers and sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be enclosed. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

MANY QUESTIONS ANSWERED. J. F.—Drafted men cannot be held in service for more than four months after the peace treaty is signed.

Mrs. A. Rawlings—Aero Supply squadron 810 is not in France. It is stationed with the aviation supply depot in Garden City, N. Y.

Nora L. Jewell—The Sixth anti-aircraft machine gun battalion has been demobilized.

G. H. Hardy—No mention has been made about the return of War hospital 102. This unit is detailed with the Italian forces.

A. D. Lawrence—The Thirty-third Infantry is sent back. The Sixth division is part of the First Army. Camp Detachment, C. Z. Company H is located in Pedro Miguel, C. Z. Companies L and M are in Balboa, C. Z.

Mrs. J. E. J.—Motorcycle company 204 is part of the motor transport corps. Its headquarters is just outside of Paris.

A. M. H.—Base veterinary hospital No. 3 has been demobilized; veterinary hospital No. 3 is still in France and located in La Valade.

Frank L. Barnett—The Fourteenth company, Columbus coast defense, is in Fort Stevens, N. J. Their demobilization has not been ordered.

M. Conway—The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and Eighty-ninth divisions are part of the One Hundred and Fifth sanitary train and is located with the Thirtieth division. Their return is expected in March.

Mark K.—The Sixty-third field artillery brigade headquarters is in Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The Sixty-third field artillery band is stationed at present in Cristobal, C. Z.

R. E. Brown—Army postoffice 936 is in Thionville (Lorraine). A soldier's transportation is paid to his place of entrenchment.

Howard Channing—The troop ship Molokai was torpedoed on May 23, 1918. Fifty-three lives were lost.

Scott Williams—Ice plant company 301 is part of the quartermaster corps. Their present location is Komorantin (Leit-Chart), France.

J. Walker—The Forty-sixth spruce project air service squadron is stationed in Bar City, Wash. Air service units are not attached to divisional organizations.

Mrs. F. C. M.—Marquette, Mich.—As your husband is still in the service you are entitled to an allotment of his pay. If the money is not forthcoming make complaint to the bureau of war risk insurance, allotment section, Washington, D. C. Give your husband's full name, rank, grade, service number, and also your name as your husband gave it for the allotment to be sent to you.

Mrs. A. J. Dushale—The Twenty-second engineers have been assigned early conveyance home. The Six Hundred and Fourth engineers are not to come home yet.

T. M. T. Joliet, Ill.—The One Hundred and Sixth ammunition train has returned; it is in New York City.

P. T. O'B. Gary, Ind.—The Three Hundred and Twenty ammunition train is in the rear of the Eighty-ninth division and is to return some time this month. Company B, N. Y.

ONE AGE TO ANOTHER

(From the New York Herald.)



FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

LETTERS for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

AMATEUR WIRELESS OUTFITS. Chicago, Feb. 26.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Since the conclusion of the armistice has it been permissible for those owning private wireless outfits to put them back into operation?

READER. The restrictions against the operation of wireless stations by other than the regulated wireless stations of the government have not been lifted. No wireless stations will be permitted to operate until after the signing of the peace proclamation by the president. Following that instructions will be issued by the secretary of the navy indicating when amateur wireless operators may again establish their plants.

FRATERNAL RATE INCREASED. Galva, Ill., Feb. 15.—(To the Friend of the People.)—I have carried a policy with the Court of Honor for twenty years for \$2,000 and am now notified of an extra premium advance to hold the full amount of the policy. Does this mean that my annual premium will be \$18.12? Not being conversant with the insurance business I appeal to you for information. This looks like a frez-out for the older members. The increase is prohibitive, as I see no assurance that this fraternal will not hand me another increase.

J. D. On the theory of fraternal insurance you are supposed to be paying the current cost of your protection and no large surplus is accumulated to provide a cash surrender value, as is the case with life insurance companies. The Court of Honor reports that at age 70, if you are unable to continue the payment of dues because of old age disability, you can surrender your policy for \$200 in March.

FILING CLAIM AGAINST ESTATE. Gary, Ind., Feb. 24.—(To the Legal Friend of the People.)—A's parents divorced, the mother getting custody of the children, A and B. Later both parents married different parties. A's father has two children by his second wife. She was found dead in

their home and he mortally wounded, the wound being self-inflicted. He died in March, 1918. Both of the children of the second marriage are minors. He did not leave a will and B, who is a resident of California, was made administrator. The estate consisted of stocks, cash, personal effects, and real estate.

B has been administrator since April, 1918, but has never informed A of his part of the estate. How can A have this matter adjusted so as to get her share of the estate? C. On some estates ten months is allowed for the filing of claims. We advise you simply to wait. TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

PROBABLY CANNOT SUE. Judson, Ind., Feb. 24.—(To the Legal Friend of the People.)—Before per death an aunt gives my brother and sister \$3,000 each with the understanding that they should keep it until they are married. Sister keeps her five months when she dies.

1. Am I, as her nephew, entitled to any of the money she gave them? Suit was brought against them by a sister of deceased and a compromise effected, each giving \$750. The sister as administratrix has \$2,000 left by deceased, together with the \$1,500 by suit. Only heirs are myself, brother and sister, and administratrix.

2. Do I not come in for a share? On the basis of undue influence and undue influence suit was brought which resulted in compromise. Would it be advisable for me to bring suit? J. F. W.

1. Not if she was capable of making a contract.

2. If the suit was by the administrator to recover the \$10,000 as a part of the estate of deceased and was settled and a judgment entered, the amount of \$1,500 and even would have no standing in court. You will get your share of the estate of which we take it, the \$1,500 is a part. TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

As but limited space can be given letters in this department, writers must confine themselves to 200 or 300 words. Unless they give us their full names and addresses their letters will not be considered. No manuscript will be returned unless the writer sends postage for that purpose.

"THE NEW GRAND ARMY." Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—(Editor of the Tribune.)—In THE TRIBUNE OF Feb. 20 there was an editorial entitled "The New Grand Army." I hope that the editorial passed along and a soldier's ideal himself. His motive is very apt to consist simply and solely in so conducting himself that he will not displease the officer over him, because if he does he will not be promoted, and if he is guilty of any serious fault he may go to Fort Leavenworth. All this is a sort of negative psychology. I believe there is a great deal of mental and spiritual power among American soldiers which, according to my impression, is wasted under American army methods.

DESMOND LLOYD. A THIRD TERM FOR W. W. Chicago, Feb. 28.—(Editor of THE TRIBUNE.)—It would seem to those who are attentively feeling the public pulse of the year 1919 that the Democrats are planning to re-nominate President Wilson for a third term, evidently feeling that with him they have a chance of continued control and without him they are everlastingly locked. Of course, in certain select circles there is a little feeling against a third term. George Washington, whose birthday we have just been celebrating, established a precedent that way, and our unprogressive grandfathers thought that the father of his country was at a pretty level headed man, whose ideas were worth following. But now that we have with us one greater than Washington, whose fame as a precedent breaker is widely known, that bit of destructive criticism might safely be laid on the table.

Still, since even third terms must have an end and these recurring elections are a bit trying to the nerves of even the greatest of candidates, why not open out the contest to the Democrats and establish the reigning house of Wilson and once for all make the world safe for Woodrow.

Furthermore, to continue the good work, let us create Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and others of our most shining lights peers

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(Continued from yesterday.)

INSTALLMENT XL.
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In September, 1898, the First volunteer cavalry, in company with most of the rest of the Fifth army corps, was disbanded at Montauk point. Shortly after it was disbanded and a few days later I was nominated for governor of New York by the Republican party. Timothy L. Woodruff was nominated for lieutenant governor. He was my staunch friend throughout the term of our joint service.

The previous year the machine or stand pat Republicans, who were under the domination of Senator Platt, had come to a complete break with the anti-machine element over the New York mayoralty. This had brought the Republican party to a smash, not only in New York City, but in the state, where the Democratic candidate for chief judge of the Court of Appeals, Alton B. Parker, was elected by sixty or eighty thousand majority.

Mr. Parker was an able man, a lieutenant of Mr. Hill's, standing close to the conservative Democrats of the Wall street type. These conservative Democrats were planning how to wrest the Democratic party from the control of Mr. Bryan. They hailed Judge Parker's victory as a godsend. The judge at once looked up as a potential possibility, and was carefully groomed for the position by the New York Democratic machine and its financial allies in the New York business world.

The Republicans realized that the chances were very much against them. Accordingly the leaders were in a chastened mood and ready to nominate any candidate with whom they thought there was a chance of winning. I was the only possibility, and accordingly, under pressure from certain of the leaders who recognized this fact and who responded to popular pressure, Senator Platt picked me for the nomination. He was entirely frank in the matter. He made no pretense that he liked me personally; but he deferred to the judgment of those who insisted that I was the only man who could be elected, and that therefore I had to be nominated.

Pressed for Nomination.

Foremost among the leaders who pressed me on Mr. Platt (who "pestered" him about me, to use his own words) were Mr. Quigg, Mr. Odell, then state chairman of the Republican organization, and afterward governor—and Mr. Hazel, now United States judge. Judge Hazel did not know me personally, but felt that the sentiment in his city, Buffalo, demanded my nomination, and that the then Republican governor, Mr. Black, could not be re-elected. Mr. Odell, who hardly knew me personally, felt the same way about Mr. Black's chances, and as he had just taken the state chairmanship, he was very anxious to win a victory.

Mr. Quigg knew me quite well personally; he had been in touch with me

for years, while he was a reporter on the Tribune, and also when he edited a paper in Montana; he had been on good terms with me, while he was in congress and I was civil service commissioner, meeting me often in company with my special cronies in congress—men like Lodge, Speaker Tom Reed, Greenhalge, Butterworth, and Dilliver—and he had urged my appointment as police commissioner on Mayor Strong.

It was Mr. Quigg who called on me at Montauk point to sound me about the governorship. Mr. Platt being by no means enthusiastic over Mr. Quigg's mission, largely because he disapproved of the Spanish war and of my part in bringing it about. Mr. Quigg saw me in my tent in which he spent a couple of hours with me, my brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, also being present. Quigg spoke very frankly to me, stating that he earnestly desired to see me nominated and believed that the great body of Republican voters in the state so desired, but that the organization and the state convention would finally do what Senator Platt desired.

For this reason he said that he wanted from me a plain statement as to whether or not I wanted the nomination, and as to what would be my attitude toward the organization in the event of my nomination and election, whether or not I would "make war" on Mr. Platt and his friends or whether I would confer with them and with the organization leaders generally and give fair consideration to their point of view as to party policy and public interest.

States His Conditions.

To this I replied that I should like to be nominated, and if nominated would promise to throw myself into the campaign with all possible energy. I said that I should not make war on Mr. Platt or anybody else if war could be avoided; that what I wanted was to be governor and not a faction leader; that I certainly would confer with the organization men, as with everybody else who seemed to me to have knowledge of and interest in public affairs, and that, as to Mr. Platt and the organization leaders, I would do so in the sincere hope that there might always result harmony of opinion and purpose; but that, while I would try to get on well with the organization, the organization must with equal sincerity strive to do what I regarded as essential for the public good, and that in every case, after full consideration of what everybody had to say who might possess real knowledge of the matter, I should have to act finally as my own judgment and conscience dictated and administer the state government as I thought it ought to be administered.

Quigg said that this was precisely what he supposed I would say, and that it was all anybody could expect, and that he would state it to Senator Platt precisely as I had put it to him, which he accordingly did, and

throughout my term as governor Quigg lived loyally up to our understanding.

After being nominated I made a hard and aggressive campaign throughout the state. My opponent was a respectable man, a judge, behind whom stood Mr. Croker, the boss of Tammany hall. My object was to make the people understand that it was Croker, and not the nominal candidate, who was my real opponent; that the choice lay between Crokerism and myself. Croker was a powerful and treacherous man, the autocrat of his organization, and of a domineering nature. For his own reasons he insisted upon Tammany turning down an excellent Democratic judge who was a candidate for reelection. This gave me my chance. Under my attack Croker, who was a stalwart fighting man and who would not take an attack tamely, himself came to the front. I was able to fix the contest in the public mind as one between himself and myself, and, against all probabilities, I won by the rather narrow margin of eighteen thousand plurality.

"Lunatic Fringe" to Reform.

As I have already said, there is a lunatic fringe to every reform movement. At least nine-tenths of all the sincere reformers supported me, but the ultra-pacifists, the so-called anti-imperialists, or anti-militarists, or peace-at-any-price men, preferred Croker to me, and another knot of extremists who had at first ardently insisted that I must be "forced" on Platt, as soon as Platt supported me themselves opposed me because he supported me.

At that time boss rule was at its very zenith. Mr. Bryan's candidacy in 1896 on a free silver platform had threatened such frightful business dis-

aster as to make the business men, the wage workers, and the professional classes generally turn eagerly to the Republican party. East of the Mississippi the Republican vote for Mr. McKinley was larger by far than it had been for Abraham Lincoln in the days when the life of the nation was at stake. Mr. Bryan championed many sorely needed reforms in the interest of the plain people; but many of his platform proposals, economic and otherwise, were of such a character that to have put them into practice would have meant to plunge all our people into conditions far worse than any of those for which he sought a remedy.

"Easy Going" for Bosses.

The Republican bosses, who were already very powerful, and who were already in fairly close alliance with the privileged interests, now found everything working to their advantage. Good and high minded men of conservative temperament in their panic played into the hands of the ultra-reactionaries of business and politics. The alliance between the two kinds of privilege, political and financial, was closely cemented; and wherever there was any attempt to break it up the cry was at once raised that this merely represented another phase of the assault on national honesty and individual and mercantile integrity.

As so often happens, the excesses and threats of an unwise and extreme radicalism had resulted in immensely strengthening the position of the beneficiaries of reaction. This was the era when the Standard Oil company achieved a mastery of Pennsylvania politics so far reaching and so corrupt that it is difficult to describe it without seeming to exaggerate.

(Continued tomorrow.)

U. S. WILL RETAIN RAILWAYS UNTIL CONGRESS ACTS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—Uncertainty over the status of railroads in the immediate future was largely removed today by Director General Hines' announcement, after conferring with President Wilson, that the government would not turn the roads back to private management until congress had more opportunity to consider a permanent program of legislation.

This was generally interpreted as meaning that the railroads would be under government management for at least another year, and probably longer. It was said at the railroad administration that the decision not to relinquish the railroads at this time is just a reversal of policy. The railroad administration has long advocated early relinquishment. It was explained, but not the proposed five year extension of government control or to consider other legislation.

Borrelli Quits U. S. Job to Run for Municipal Judge

Francis Borrelli, who was primary victor for the Democratic nomination for Municipal court judge in the city election, announced his resignation as an assistant United States attorney yesterday to take effect today. During the war Mr. Borrelli was in charge of the prosecution of seditionists, draft obstructionists and evaders and was in charge of investigations into war plots. In the last year he has prosecuted scores of such cases. He has been given high commendation by United States Attorney Clynne.

"I rendered my resignation both because the war has ended and my services are not particularly needed now, and because I felt that as a candidate for the bench it was best that I hold no other office," Mr. Borrelli said.

LIBERTY BONDS GIVEN FOR STOCK IN PACKING FIRM

After John M. Kantor, Mayor Thompson's lieutenant, now a fiscal agent selling stock of the Consumers' Packing company, had denied from the witness stand in Federal Judge Landis' court yesterday that Liberty bonds had been accepted in payment for stock in the company, two stockholders took the stand and flatly contradicted him.

"My husband and I bought ten shares," Mrs. Rose Drabik, 3768 South Paulina street, testified. "A \$75 payment came due, so my husband went down to the office and settled it with a \$50 Liberty bond and \$25 in cash. He was given his stock certificate."

"An agent called at my house and when I told him I didn't have any money he said: 'Liberty bonds will do.'" Mrs. Mary Chicholoff testified. "I gave him a \$100 Liberty bond and \$25 in cash for ten shares."

Kantor said he had issued flat orders that Liberty bonds were to be taken "only as collateral" and were to be held for redemption by their owners. Benjamin H. Ehrlich and Harry C. Levinson, attorneys, denied they ever had attempted "to sandwich" the company out of money on threats of bringing suits.

Levinson, on the stand, said he courted a full investigation of his dealings with the company. His denial of having at any time attempted to obtain money from the company through threats of bringing a legal action was not contradicted.

ANY OLD FINANCE BILL LEGAL, SAYS CITY LAW OFFICE

A legal annual appropriation bill to be passed by the city council is any old kind of a bill.

This, in brief, was what the city law department reported yesterday to the council finance committee, which is trying to devise some plan for permitting the city departments to continue while financial relief from the legislature is being awaited and while the annual tax levy ordinance is being held in abeyance.

Leon Hornstein, an assistant corporation counsel, told the committee Thursday that a budget providing for expenditures of more than \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 in excess of the estimated revenues would be illegal. The budget under contemplation provides for expenditures of more than \$2,000,000, while only \$19,000,000 is in sight for revenue until the legislature permits a boost in the tax rate. The committee asked for a written opinion as to what constitutes a legal budget. It was forthcoming yesterday and broke up the meeting.

The opinion, which was prepared by Mr. Hornstein and approved by Frank S. Righelmer, acting corporation counsel, said the council could pass a budget providing for expenditures of all city departments. It said nothing about revenue. The opinion also said that a six months' budget could not be passed.

"They can't put an opinion like that over on me," said Ald. John A. Richert, chairman of the committee. "If you can make head or tail of this you are a wonder," said Ald. H. D. Capitain.

LARSON'S STA-RIGHT SHOES

put the feet Right and Keep them Right



If your feet trouble you, look for the cause. 99 times out of 100 you'll find the cause is the shoes you are wearing. They are misfits because they were not made for your feet.

It isn't any wonder, then, that your feet trouble you, or rather your shoes trouble your feet.

Stop wearing these ill-fitting shoes and fit your feet with a pair of Larson's Sta-Right shoes.

made over your own feet by a plaster paris cast system of shoe building, the only method whereby real shoe comfort and foot health can be secured.

Sta-Right, \$18 AND UP

Custom Shoes to Measure, \$17 AND UP

Plaster Casts, \$10

MARTIN LARSON

Chicago's Shoe Specialist
369 W. Madison St.
At the Bridge

Chicago's Shoe Specialist
369 W. Madison St.
At the Bridge

Chicago's Shoe Specialist
369 W. Madison St.
At the Bridge



Resinol

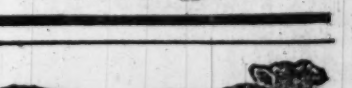
did wonders for me. Why not try it yourself?

There are certain times during youth when the skin is inclined to break out, become pimply, red and rough.

Such blemishes are usually noticed during the change from boyhood to manhood, from girlhood to womanhood. Great care should be taken lest this condition become chronic.

The continued use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap during such times seldom fail to reduce the blemished spots, thus rendering the affliction less conspicuous.

At all druggists.



Horlick's

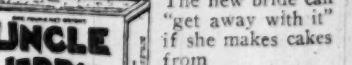
The ORIGINAL Malted Milk

Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

OTHERS are IMITATIONS



Uncle Jerry

Pancake Flour

Powdered Butter-milk makes it easy to prepare.

Why Lose Your Hair

The Cause is Dandruff and Itching; The Remedy Cuticura

All druggists; Soap & Ointment 25¢ each. Talcom 25¢. Sample and Free of Charge. Cuticura, Soap & Ointment.

Liquor and Drug Habits Promptly and Easily Relieved

We remove the craving and our 40 years of experience. All correspondence confidential.

THE KEELY INSTITUTE
Chicago Office: 1207 North Dearborn

NICOLL The Tailor
MAKES GOOD CLOTHES

... and with the 200 men who sailed for the Peace Conference

A fact:

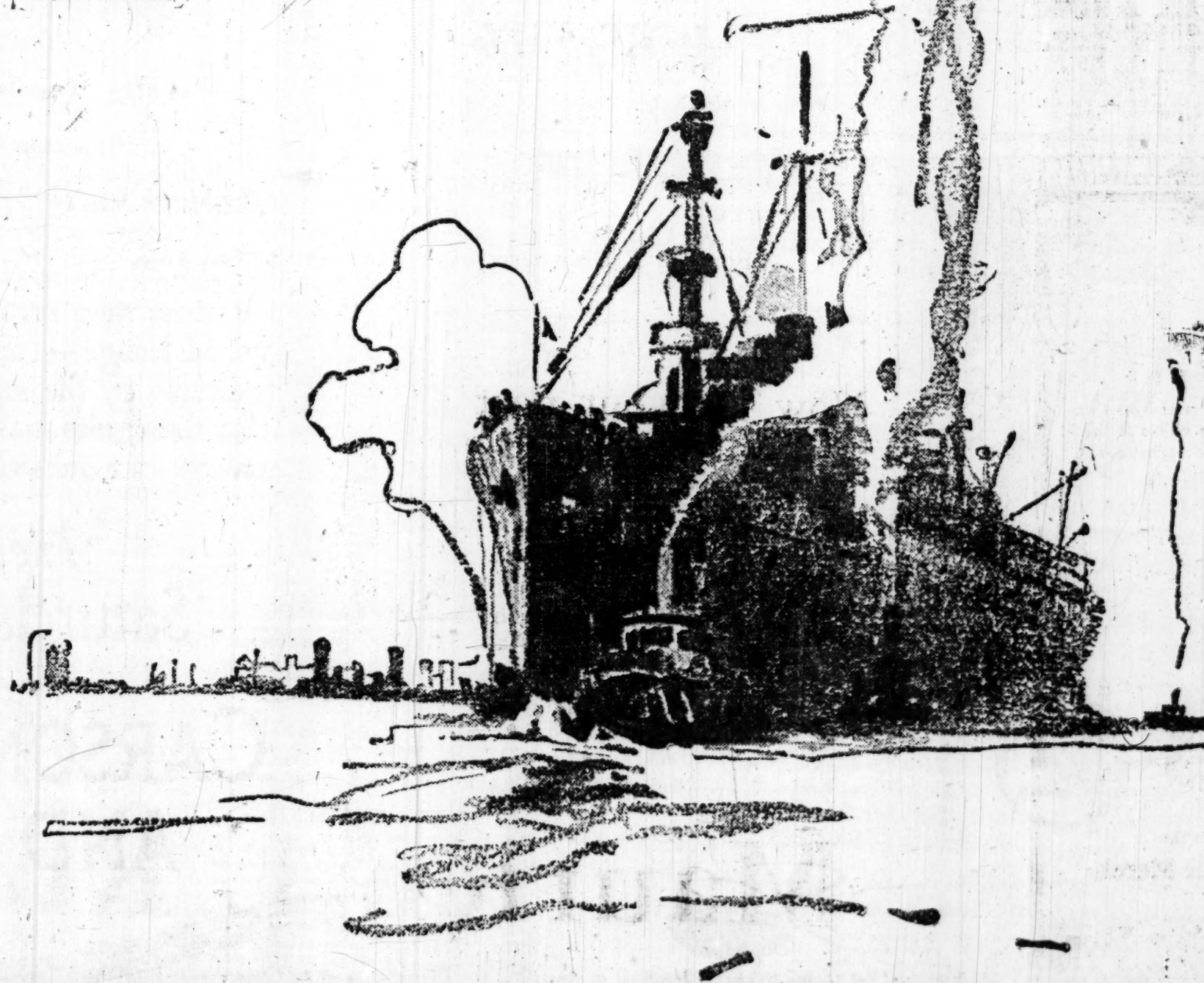
For the 200 or more men of note who sailed on the George Washington for the Peace Conference, more than a dozen different brands of cigarettes were carried in stock by the ship's "canteen." Of these, the cigarette carried and sold in far the largest quantity was Fatima.

Logan's Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

NOTE—The really big man hasn't any use for "frills." He appreciates the plain but practical Fatima package because he realizes the extra value that's put into the cigarette itself. But chiefly, it's Fatima's taste and the fact that Fatima never "talks back" that keeps warm the friendship of so many men for Fatima.



MONROE ST.
LA SALLE ST.



LA SALLE ST.

THE NEW MONROE STREET BRIDGE

increases traffic on Monroe Street and brings many people past our corner daily who formerly used other routes.

To these people, THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.—BANK offers the complete facilities afforded by its Savings, Banking, Bond and Trust Departments.

This complete bank is large enough to provide full and adequate service to customers, yet not too large to give each customer individual and personal attention.

Savings accounts may be opened with \$1 or more

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.—BANK

Capital and Surplus \$5,000,000

N. W. CORNER LA SALLE & MONROE STREETS - CHICAGO

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
Director General of Railroads

Illinois Central Railroad

Change in Time

From Chicago, Effective Sunday, March 2nd, 1919

Daylight Special—Train 19
Leaves for St. Louis 9:30 AM Instead of 9:15 a.m.

Returning, Train 20 from St. Louis arrives Chicago at 4:55 p.m. instead of 5:25 p.m.

New Through Sleeping Car Service Between Chicago and Miami, Fla.

February 23rd, 1919, a through sleeping car line was established in Seminoles Limited Trains No. 9 and 10, leaving Chicago southbound at 8:15 p.m. daily, arriving at Miami at 10:00 p.m., via Illinois Central, Central of Georgia, Atlantic Coast Line and Florida East Coast Railroads. Northbound through car leaves Miami at 7:00 a.m., arriving Chicago at 8:45 a.m.

U. S. R. R. A. CONSOLIDATED TICKET OFFICE
161-167 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD

ST. LOUIS ACTS WHILE CHICAGO TALKS OF WORK

River City's Program of
Reconstruction Push-
ing Ahead.

(First of three articles.)

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

While Chicago is loafing on its reconstruction, St. Louis is doing its best to go ahead.

One is talking, the other acting. One is trying to get more money for current operation, the other more cash for permanent improvements.

While Chicago is trying to increase taxes to run the city, St. Louis is attempting to boost taxes to improve that city.

While Chicago is asking new laws to increase license fees, St. Louis is seeking new laws conferring powers to make lasting constructions.

St. Louis continues, apparently, the war spirit by which things were done, while Chicago's "I Will" seems to be on a vacation.

The river city has a "specific public work" program, but what is the program of the lake city?

St. Louis to Spend \$93,972,000.

The St. Louis scheme involves an estimated expenditure of \$93,972,000. It has laws pending to get the money, increase its bonding power, lengthen the life of its bonds, and several others adding to its municipal powers to get more value out of the money spent.

As indicative of what the Missouri metropolis is doing is this excerpt from a telegram from Harland Bartholomew, engineer of the St. Louis City Plan commission:

"Our program is actively supported by the city administration and the chamber of commerce, which will probably send delegations to Jefferson city. Our proposed laws have been discussed in newspapers and all favorably commented upon, but there has been no special publicity campaign."

The Chicago Plan commission has street improvements involving an expense to the city of about \$24,000,000 and then the south shore lake front plan. With the exception of Ogden avenue, none of these have been put in concrete form by the city council.

Put if the ordinances were passed, work could not well proceed expeditiously without more money for permanent improvements. No one appears to be doing anything in the open to get money for these purposes.

The Association of Commerce announced after a delegation returned from Washington that it had a construction program of \$87,000,000 worth of improvements. That was about three weeks ago, and nothing has been heard from the association since.

The city has \$14,000,000 in bond money, some of which could be used. An informal approval has been given by the council to spending money on certain bridges, but the bond money appropriation bill has not been presented to the council. Several millions are available for improvements in the water plant, but that appropriation, too, has not been formulated. The board of education also has several millions for buildings, but its budget is in the process of making.

\$6,000,000 Appropriated.

The only real progress made by Chicago to date in public works construction.

HENRY M. BYLLESBY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SECURITY LEAGUE

HENRY M. BYLLESBY, recently a lieutenant colonel in the Quartermaster corps, was chosen president of the Chicago branch of the National Security league by the executive committee yesterday. He succeeds Harry H. Merrick, president of the Association of Commerce.

Universal military training, the weeding out of illiteracy in the United States, organized opposition to all anti-government and bolshevik activities in America, and deportation of interned alien enemies and other aliens, are four of the cardinal points in Mr. Byllesby's creed.

Mr. Byllesby was the purchasing officer for the American troops in England and the Scandinavian countries. He is president of H. M. Byllesby & Co., engineers, 238 South La Salle street. He was formerly president of the Civic Federation of Chicago.

This year lies in the appropriations of the drainage and county boards. These total in excess of \$5,000,000.

Chicago needs more money for current expenses, but it also needs money for permanent improvements. All effort appears to be devoted to the former purpose. Contrast that with St. Louis.

Engineer Bartholomew writes that his program "having the active support" of the chamber of commerce and the city administration, includes four amendments to the Missouri constitution. One of these confers the power of excess condemnation, which has been advocated but never obtained, in Chicago.

While St. Louis is attempting to double her bonding power, and then except certain kinds of bonds from that limitation, Chicago is doing little or nothing of value in this line. Yet Chicago has little unused borrowing power. This little, it is proposed to use, to get bonds to pay current operating expenses of the city.

JOHNSON HANGS FOR THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN

Albert Johnson, slayer of Policeman Martin Corcoran, stepped on the scaffold in the county jail yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. At 9:36 the trap was sprung. He was pronounced dead at 9:54.

Although he passed a sleepless night, Johnson faced death calmly. Before he ascended the scaffold he had written two notes, one to his mother and one to his sweetheart, whose identity is not disclosed. His last request, made to Jailer Will T. Davies, just before he began the death march, was: "God bless you, Will; don't let me suffer; do as you please."

The note to his mother implored her pardon "for the sorrow I have caused." The one to his sweetheart was equally brief and admonished her to "trust in the Word and believe."

Johnson shot Policeman Corcoran the night of June 6, 1917, at Broadway and Waveland, in a revolver battle. He had just robbed the home of H. Immes in Pine Grove avenue when he met Corcoran. He was to have been executed Feb. 7, but was saved by a reprieve.

I. W. W. ORDERED TO PRISON.
Petro Nigra, one of the ninety-three members of the I. W. W. convicted last September of being in a conspiracy to obstruct the nation's war program, was sentenced to eighteen months in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., yesterday by Judge Landis. His sentence had been suspended on account of illness.



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YOU don't buy here merely on looks; we give you the test of wear, to be sure you're satisfied. Money always cheerfully refunded.

Hart Schaffner & Marx fine suits, overcoats, ulsters; \$40, \$45, \$50 values, \$35

THESE are the last that were in process of manufacture at the end of the wholesale season; late styles for spring; all-wool fabrics. They're very choice goods, and at the price they're positive bargains. New waist-seam models for young men; the best of designing art. The late features, young men seek; \$35 new lapel ideas, new pocket ideas, new cuff features. New late fabrics, in the latest colors.

Men's sack and frock suits, the new double breasted types now so very popular \$35
Very fine materials; and sizes for regular or extra size figures. Great values.

A very strong showing of finest overcoats: Raglans, Chesterfields, double breasted, Balmacaans, rough and smooth weaves, fleeces, vicunas, kerseys, meltons. Heavy, medium, warmth-without-weight fabrics. Silk lined \$35

A wonderful showing of good ones at **thirty-five dollars**

Large supply of suits and overcoats in richest imported weaves; reduced

WE'VE marked prices way down on these finest goods; you'll find many very fine bargains. Carr and Brooke's English melton overcoats, silk lined, made by Hart Schaffner & Marx; \$70 \$47.50 values at

Burberry English overcoats, motor coats, ulsters, fur collared overcoats, raincoats, dress overcoats; marked down

Finest imported worsteds, tweeds, serges, chevots; suits of high quality; marked down

Now get your next winter's overcoat, \$25

FOR a sharp clearance of many broken lots of heavy and medium weight overcoats, ulsters; smart models for men and young men

Belted and plain, made by Hart Schaffner & Marx and other good manufacturers. Plain and fancy weaves, mostly silk trimmed \$25

\$30, \$35, \$37.50 and \$40 values

Unusually good suits and overcoats, ulsters, reefers for boys, \$15

GOOD styles, good materials, good making; fine Scotch-looking chevots and cassimeres. Warm ulsters and overcoats \$15

Specially priced for you at

New styles for spring in Sam Peck boys' clothes; waist-seam and military styles. The best boys' clothes made \$20, \$25, \$30

Open Saturday evening till 9 o'clock

Maurice L. Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest Corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul



"Kiss Me Again"

Mabel Garrison has just the temperament to give warmth and beauty and life to such a ballad as this. And she does full justice to this captivating waltz-song from "Mlle. Modiste."

Victrola Red Seal Record, 64799

Caruso Sings "Lord Have Mercy"

The vivid interpretation by this great tenor carries one in imagination into the interior of some great cathedral.

Victrola Red Seal Record, 88599

"Beautiful Ohio"

sung by Olive Kline and Marguerite Dunlap

"Dear Little Boy of Mine" sung by Elsie Baker

A charming waltz-song and a tender mother song, both on one

Victor double-faced Record, 65161

Stop in and we'll play for you any of the New Victor Records for March

Talking Machine Shop

234 (two-three-four) S. Wabash Ave.
Two doors North of Jackson Blvd.

The Store of Victrolas and Records Exclusively
Phone Harrison 3785



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SHOES
put the
feet Right
and Keep
them
Right

et trouble you,
the cause. 99
of 100 you'll
cause is the
are wearing
misfits because
not made for



a-Right,
\$18
AND UP
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\$17
AND UP
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\$10
IN LARSON
Shoe Specialist
Madison St.
at the Bridge



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ertain times during youth
is inclined to break out,
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ashes are usually noticed
change from boyhood to
am girlhood to woman-
care should be taken lest
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spicuous.
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ORIGINAL
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Milk
For Infants
& Invalids
No Cooking
us Diet for All Ages.
ch; Home or Office.
S are IMITATIONS

The new bride can
get away with it
if she makes cakes
from
Uncle
Jerry
Pancake Flour
Powdered Butter-
milk makes it
easy to prepare.

Lose
Hair
The Cause is
Dandruff and
Itching;
The Remedy
Cuticura
Stop It, Overcome It & So. Talcum Sh.
Sole of Cuticura, Dept. E. Boston.

and Drug Habits
and Easily Relieved
in 10 days and our 40 years of
experience. No salves or other aids.
ELEY INSTITUTE
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L The Tailor
GOOD CLOTHES

\$20,000 PROFIT IN DOWNTOWN PROPERTY SALE

Dealer Makes Nearly 20
Per Cent in Quick
Time.

An unusual number of important transactions were included in yesterday's real estate news, involving business, manufacturing, flat and residence properties.

The downtown district furnished an important transaction of special interest, for the reason that a profit of \$20,000 is said to have been taken on an investment of \$105,000, after a brief ownership. The transaction covers the property at 218-20 West Monroe street, 45x189 feet, and adjoins the property at the northeast corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, belonging to the estate of Marshall Field.

It is under a lease from Edwin H. R. Green to the United Garage company for ninety-nine years from 1915 at a graded rental of \$5,000 to \$10,000, and the fee was first sold by Mr. Green to William B. Frankenstein of Willis & Frankenstein for a reported consideration of \$105,000, and subsequently sold by him to A. J. Frank for a reported \$125,000. Willis & Frankenstein represented the seller and David C. Simon the purchaser. The property passed into the possession of the late H. H. R. Green in 1916 as the result of foreclosure proceedings.

Factory Property Sold.

An important transaction in manufacturing property was reported in the sale by the American Hide and Leather company to J. H. Benjamin, president of the American Steel Spring company, of the property at the southeast corner of Sangamon and Cornell streets, comprising about 25,000 square feet, improved with six and three-story buildings containing about 90,000 square feet of floor space. The property was sold for a stated cash consideration of \$25,000. The buildings are being extensively remodeled, and when completed will be occupied by the purchasing company. Hugo D. Leeb represented both parties.

The Satter Manufacturing company, cabinet makers, has acquired from F. Mortensen, the president of the company, the property at Oakley street, 120x124 feet, west front, for an indicated consideration of \$50,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$25,000.

Downtown Lease.

A big lease of building space in the downtown district, carrying a term rental of \$315,000, was reported. It covers the six-story and basement building at the northeast corner of Lake and Franklin streets, formerly known as the Clow

Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers yesterday totaled 208, including 22 Torrens, and involving a total consideration of \$445,720. There were 158 in the city and 50 outside, as follows:

Rogers Park	1	6th Street	1
Lake View	1	Jefferson	1
North Town	1	Lyons	1
South Town	1	Lyons	1
Hyde Park	1	Lyons	1
Calumet	1	Lyons	1
West Town	1	Lyons	1
Stickney	1	Lyons	1
Calumet	1	Lyons	1
Calumet	1	Lyons	1

Building Permits

2111-27 Lumber-st. Thompson, Tarr & Spitz, owners. Chilton & Co., architects. Williams Adams, mason; brick \$110,000.

building. It contains about 53,000 square feet of floor space, and has been leased by the Thacher estate to Hordor's stationary stores for twenty-five years at a term rental of \$215,000. As soon as alterations are completed, the first floor of the Lake street frontage will be occupied as a retail store, with the shipping department on Franklin street, the second floor for general offices, and the rest for warehouse purposes. M. E. Wood of H. O. Stone & Co.'s renting department was the broker.

E. P. Koehler & Co. have leased for Kate S. Carruthers to the Federal Hotel company the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors in the building at 213-16 South Clark street, between Jackson and Adams, for ten years from May 1 at a term rental of \$12,000. Koehler & Co. recently leased the north store in this building to Thayer Bros. of Milwaukee for ten years at term rental of \$12,000. Negotiations for the south store are said to be now pending.

Rogers Park Transfer.

Record was made of the transfer by William McGinley to Fred Becklenberg of the property in Pratt boulevard, 61 feet east of Sheridan road, lot 14x174 feet, for an indicated \$30,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$30,000. The improvements are said to comprise a two apartment building, each having nine rooms which rent at \$200 a month.

The flat property at the southeast corner of Leland and Campbell avenues, lot 6x125 feet, has been sold by B. W. Anderson of Plainfield, Ind., to Thomas Tarsney for an indicated \$51,500, subject to \$37,500.

Frank Comber has purchased from Simon and Lena Skora the eleven flat building at the southeast corner of Oakley boulevard and Augusta street, for a price of \$100,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$14,000, the equity in the property at 1504-08 Fullerton avenue, and cash being given in payment.

INSURANCE NEWS IN ALL BRANCHES EAST AND WEST

Charges of Twisting on Government Life Policies.

BY THOMAS R. WEDDELL.

Complaint is made that a few life insurance agents are seeking to twist the government insurance held by soldiers and sailors. There has been general agreement among life insurance companies and their agents that no such action should be taken, and that, on the contrary, insurance agents should use their influence to encourage soldiers and sailors to retain their present government insurance and to convert it to the permanent forms of forced.

Several cases have been discovered where agents of a prominent eastern company have written letters to soldiers urging them to drop the government insurance for policies to be issued in their company, and quoting figures claiming that this company insurance is cheaper in the long run than that furnished by the government. As soon as the company learned of this practice it was promptly stopped and the agents were notified that they would be discharged if it was repeated.

ROSSIA OF AMERICA.
The Russia Insurance Company of America has been licensed by the Connecticut insurance department to do a fire and marine business and is applying in the other states. Carl F. Sturtevant, formerly United States minister of the Russia of Petrograd, is president. B. S. Carvalho, who was assistant manager, vice president, and T. B. Ross, secretary and treasurer. A number of prominent fire insurance officials and financiers are on the board of directors. The new company will take over the business formerly written by the Russia of Petrograd.

BOILER EXPLOSION LOSS.
One of the most serious boiler explosions in recent years occurred this week at Mobile, Ala. When one boiler in the factory of the Mobile Electric company exploded. Four men were killed and six injured and the building was practically destroyed. The concern was insured by the Fidelity and Casualty as one of the chain of Fidelity electric companies carrying \$50,000 steam boiler insurance and \$10,000 of liability insurance.

INSURANCE NOTES.
The lower house of the Missouri legislature has passed the workmen's compensation bill by a vote of 100 to 10. The bill is criticized as very loosely drawn, and it is hoped to defeat or amend it in the senate.

The midwinter conference of the National Association of Insurance Agents adopted resolutions deprecating the dangerous growth of Socialistic propaganda and applying for membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, for the reason that insurance is an essential feature of commerce. Some of the fire insurance companies are not renewing their policy lines on expiration. They claim that after July 1, when the war embargo is imposed, stocks of whisky cannot be sold or moved and, therefore, will be undesirable risks.

SUPREME COURT TO GET HOYNE'S 'L' FARE FIGHT

Another bump for elevated railroad patrons was forthcoming yesterday. Circuit Court Judge Baldwin sustained a demurrer filed by the Chicago Elevated Railway company to State's Attorney Hoyne's amended petition asking for an injunction against the charging of 6 cent fares on the elevated lines. In his decision Judge Baldwin said:

"I think this is a matter that should be passed upon by the Supreme court and if the state's attorney wishes to stand by the petition as amended, the demurrer will be sustained, the petition dismissed, and an appeal allowed to the higher court."

Mr. Hoyne's assistants said the case would be appealed to the Supreme court at once.

INSULL FACES INQUIRY ON GAS BILL SHUTOFFS

Samuel Insull, chairman of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke company, was asked yesterday to appear before the city council committee on finance to explain whether or not the gas company shuts off gas in places where bills are in dispute.

The state public utilities commission ruled that gas should not be shut off until bills have been adjusted. Gas company officials, including Mr. Insull, said this order was being lived up to, but Fred Abele, city gas supervisor in the department of public service, said the order was being ignored.

Let's Start a Band

Slang epitomizes the most valuable attribute of successful advertising in asking—"What's the big idea?" For example, the manufacturer in the Middle West advertised his make of band instruments for years and succeeded in modest measure.

When an advertising man of experience took the account, his query was: "What's the big idea?"

The idea evolved was very simple—advertisements in magazines, headed "Start a band in your own town," and literature hinting at the pleasure, profit and distinction of playing in a band right down Main Street.

What could be more alluring than to wear a fine uniform, and on the Fourth of July lead bravely in a martial air, to which your own slip-horn or cornet contributed.

As a result, hundreds and hundreds of new bands were formed and so an immediate and growing market was created for band instruments.

The better the idea, the less it costs to advertise. The big idea may be present but unnoticed either in your product or in its use.

Consult an advertiser—man of ability or experience—he may discover the Big idea.

Advertising space in the **Butterick** publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—Publisher

The Delineator

Everybody's Magazine

Two dollars the year, each

What the American People Think of a League of Nations

"Had the League been in existence in 1914, Europe would have escaped the bloodiest of all wars," declares the *Birmingham Age-Herald*. While the majority of the newspapers of America regard the experiment of a League of Nations as tremendously worth trying, some are as dubious as the *New York Sun*, which says: "If the present project means the elimination of the Monroe Doctrine; if it means the restriction of our independence; if it means we are tying our hands as concerns the independent action of a free people and a free nation; if it means that the United States shall carry the load and pay in large measure the bills of maintaining peace in all the little countries of Europe and throughout the world—the little tribal nations and the big nations as well; if it means the hampering of this nation in its economic relations to and with the other nations of the world, is it good enough for this free people, this free nation—is it the thing we want?" Read THE LITERARY DIGEST this week for public opinion on the League of Nations.

Other articles of immediate interest to all thoughtful readers are:

Jews from America in the Bolshevik Oligarchy

Jewish and non-Jewish Editorial Opinion Regarding the Testimony of Dr. George A. Simons Before the Senate Committee That Is Investigating Bolshevism in the United States

Meaning of the Western Strikes

"No Beer, No Work"

How Our Allies Regard the Peace-League Plan

An Ex-German Colony for India

How the Hand Spreads Influenza

\$2,000,000 in "Saving the Pieces"

A Fourteenth-Century Miracle on the East Side

Japan to Cast Out German "Kultur"

Red Cross Work After the War

Lax Justice in Belgium

Best of the Current Poetry

Many Striking Illustrations, Including Cartoons

Li'thuanian

Skimming the Melting-Pot

American Troops to Leave Russia

German Intrigues to Split the Allies

"Seventeen-Year Locusts" Due in 1919

English and Accidents

Dubious Benefits of Science

The Doughboy's Shakespeare

What Kind of a Memorial?

A Village of Disabled Soldiers

English Doubts of Prohibition

News of Finance and Commerce

Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

Why The Literary Digest Is So Popular in the "Movies"


The average audience in a first-class motion-picture house is typically representative of the American spirit; while it is good-natured, it demands the best. When thrilling dramas of love, war, and adventure are unfolded before it, in which famous million-dollar stars perform prodigies of agility and valor, it is more than generous in the matter of applause. When the "Pictorial Weeklies" transport it in a twinkling to the four corners of the earth it is not at all backward about sounding its appreciation. But when the scene changes and THE LITERARY

DIGEST Topics of the Day are flashed on the screen the enthusiasm which greets this novel and attractive feature is unbounded. The audience rocks with laughter and applause over each one in the series of punch paragraphs with their lively humor, keen satire, and trenchant witticisms on the social, political, and other foibles of the day. The "movies" are but the mirror of the world and the popularity of the Topics of the Day is but the echo of the ever increasing chorus of acclaim that greets each weekly reappearance of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

March 1st Number on Sale Today—All News-dealers—10 Cents

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK



SCHULZE'S BUTTER-NUT BREAD

(Registered—U. S. Pat. Office)

Economically Satisfactory

Made only by the

SCHULZE BAKING CO.

QUALITY EXCELLENCE
OUR BREAD

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

O, come, let us worship and bow down, let us kneel before the Lord, our Maker. For he is our God and we are the people of his pasture and the sheep of his hand. Today if ye will hear his voice harden not your heart.—Psalms xcv, 6-8.

THE REV. W. R. WEDDERSPON.

Pastor of Methodist Episcopal St. James Church, Forty-sixth Street and Ellis Avenue.

<p>BAPTIST.</p> <p>Immanuel Baptist Church, 2820 S. Michigan-av. Thousands are out of employment. The free breakfasts served at 6 a. m. with the abundance of good bread and coffee, messages of hope and cheer help to overcome anarchy and dangerous discontent.</p> <p>SERVICES 11 A. M., 8 P. M.</p> <p>REV. JOHNSTON MYERS.</p> <p>IMPERIAL MALE QUARTET, MILDRED HOLLISTER, CHORUS.</p> <p>BAPTIST</p> <p>Memorial Church of Christ and 1st Baptist Church, 729 OAKWOOD-BLVD., 11 A. M.</p> <p>DR. MAIN: "UPLIFT AND OUTREACH," 7:00 P. M., Young People's Meeting.</p> <p>CATHOLIC.</p> <p>ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CORNER POLK AND CLARK STS. FRANCISCAN FATHERS. Masses—3:30, 7, 8, and 9. High Mass—10:15. Admission and all seats free. Everybody welcome.</p> <p>ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, ADAMS AND DESPLAINES STS. FIVE MINUTES FROM THE LOOP. High Mass, 10:45. Choir of 100 voices. Sunday School. Service. Class at 9:15. Organist and Choirmaster.</p> <p>CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.</p> <p>CHURCHES OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.</p> <p>Subject—"Christ Jesus," 8:15. Sunday, 10:45 a. m., 7:45 p. m.</p> <p>FIRST CHURCH—1317 Drexel-bldg. Reading room, 3039 Drexel-bldg. SECOND CHURCH—Wentworth and Pine. Reading room, 2632 N. Clark-st. THIRD CHURCH—1511 Washington-bldg. Reading room, 2221 Madison-st. FOURTH CHURCH—Harvard-av. and W. Marquette-bldg. Reading room, 6308 Harvard-av. FIFTH CHURCH—1317 Drexel-bldg. Reading room, 1311 E. 47th-st. SIXTH CHURCH—1151 Prairie-av. Reading room, 1104 Indiana-av. SEVENTH CHURCH—1151 S. Michigan-av. Reading room, 6248 E. 9th-av. EIGHTH CHURCH—431 S. Michigan-av. Reading room, 1104 Indiana-av. NINTH CHURCH—3150 Woodlawn-av. Reading room, 6248 E. 9th-av. TENTH CHURCH—640 W. 31st-av. Reading room, 2103 Kedzie-av. ELEVENTH CHURCH—2840 Logan-bldg. Reading room, 2103 Kedzie-av. TWELFTH CHURCH—Wentworth and Robey-st. Reading room, 1317 Longwood-bldg. THIRTEENTH CHURCH—1317 Longwood-bldg. Reading room, 1317 Longwood-bldg. FOURTEENTH CHURCH—3000 N. Robey-st. Reading room, 1317 Longwood-bldg. FIFTEENTH CHURCH—3000 N. Robey-st. Reading room, 1317 Longwood-bldg. SIXTEENTH CHURCH—1716 Lunt-av. Reading room, 1740 Greenleaf-av.</p> <p>CHRISTIAN.</p> <p>METROPOLITAN, VAN BUREN AND LEVITT. J. H. O. SMITH. 11 a. m.—"Plea-hing Christ." 8 p. m.—"Why Believe in God?" Dr. Norton. 8:30-9:30. C. E. 8:45. Strangers treated like home folks.</p> <p>SUNDAY EVENING CLUB.</p> <p>SUNDAY EVENING CLUB.</p> <p>Orchestra Hall, 8 p. m.</p> <p>"AMERICA'S NEW PROGRAM."</p> <p>Address by DR. HERBERT LOCKWOOD WILLET, University of Chicago.</p> <p>SPLENDid MUSICAL PROGRAM.</p> <p>NOTED SOLOISTS AND CHOIR OF 100. ORGAN RECITAL AT 7:40.</p> <p>PROF. THEO. G. SOARES, University of Chicago. 7 o'clock Bible Talk. TRAVELING MEN AND HOUSEHOLD GUESTS ARE SPECIALLY INVITED.</p> <p>EPISCOPAL.</p> <p>St. Chrysostom's Church, 1424 S. DEARBORN-ST. THE REV. NORMAN HUTTON, S. T. D. Holy Communion: 8 o'clock. Holy Communion: 10 o'clock. Organ Recital: 4 o'clock. [Each Program.] MEMORY L. GALLUP, Organist.</p> <p>EVANGELICAL.</p> <p>Chicago Evangelistic Institute. Cor. Washington-bldg. and Wood-st. Services Every Sunday and Afternoon. 9 o'clock.</p>	<p>METHODIST EPISCOPAL.</p> <p>ST. JAMES, 46TH-ST. AND ELLIS-AV. REV. W. R. WEDDERSPON. 11 a. m.—"Building to Endure." 8 p. m.—"The Four Horsemen of Apocalypse."</p> <p>FIRST M. E. CHURCH, S. E. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts. (In the heart of the Loop.) Rev. William Macafee, Pastor. At 10:40 a. m., "The Path of Faith." At 7:30 p. m., "The Gospel for Today."</p> <p>PRESBYTERIAN.</p> <p>Second Presbyterian Church, MICHIGAN-AV. AT 20TH-ST. CHARLES FREDERICK WISHART, MINISTER. Preaches at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.</p> <p>ZION.</p> <p>ZION.</p> <p>ZION TABERNACLE, MICHIGAN-AV. AND 20TH-ST. LORD'S DAY, MARCH 2, 1919. PRINCIPAL MEETING AT 3 P. M. SPECIAL MEETING FOR TEACHING AND PRAYER WITH THE SICK EVERY MONDAY AT 7:30 P. M. PRAISE PRAYER AND TESTIMONY MEETING EVERY TUESDAY AT 8 P. M. FOR ZION LITERATURE, ADDRESS ZION PUBLISHING HOUSE, 2108, LAKE STREET, ILL.</p> <p>MISCELLANEOUS.</p> <p>Church of New Civilization, KIMBALL HALL, 306 S. Wabash-av. JULIE SETON, M. D. 11 A. M.—"THE NEW DISPENSATION." JENNERS BRADEN, SPEAKER. ELIZABETH TOWNE. Will lecture in Recital hall Saturday evening, March 1, 8 p. m. Subject: "New Thought, What It Is and How to Use It."</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL NEW THOUGHT ALLIANCE CONFERENCE, Recital Hall, Fine Arts Bldg., 410 S. MICHIGAN-av. Sunday, March 2, 9:30 p. m. MASS MEETING, 8 P. M. COLLEGE, ILL.</p> <p>ETHICAL SOCIETY, THE PLAYHOUSE, 410 S. MICHIGAN-av.</p> <p>SUNDAY, MARCH 2, AT 11 A. M. MR. ALFRED W. MARTIN OF THE NEW YORK ETHICAL SOCIETY. "IS THE WORLD BECOMING BETTER?"</p> <p>ALL SEATS FREE. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.</p> <p>"President Wilson and the League of Nations."</p> <p>BY DR. PRESTON BRADLEY, PEOPLE'S CHURCH, PANTHEON THEATRE, 10:30 A. M. DR. ARNOLD J. BART. 3:00 seats.</p> <p>Theosophical Lectures. 706 Fine Arts Bldg. 410 S. Michigan. Today (Sat.): Free Public Lecture, 3:30. Inquire and libertry, 3:30. Free public: Le. 7:30 p. m. "THE KARMA OF COMMERCIALISM." By Mr. Edgar Holbrook. [Audience Refreshment and Recreation League.]</p> <p>THE ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. [NEW YORK.] Chicago Branch No. 6 meets every Friday at 8:15 p. m. Room 601 Masonic Temple, Randolph, at St. Street. PROMINENT SPEAKERS. EVERYBODY WELCOME.</p> <p>THEOSOPHY. 1623 Kimball Building, 306 S. Wabash-av. SUNDAY, 3:30 P. M. ALBERT P. WARRINGTON, [NATIONAL] PRESIDENT OF THEOSOPHY. "THE NEW AGE AND ITS DEALS."</p>
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TAXPAYERS' FEET TO ACHE AS WELL AS POCKETBOOKS

BY INCOME TAX EDITOR.

There'll be thousands of aching feet for taxpayers who will have to wait in line for hours unless Chicagoans get busy and "pay and smile" in a hurry. This is the view of Internal Revenue Collector Julius P. Smetanka.

There are but thirteen days left before March 15 for the filing of income tax returns for individuals, partnerships, and corporations. According to Mr. Smetanka it looks as though the eleventh hour crowds who wait to file their returns and pay will be larger than ever.

"I am anxious that this district

prove its usual readiness to be patriotic to the last citizen by putting this victory tax over with just as few struggles as possible," he said. "Every taxpayer should realize that it is to his own benefit to do so, because no one who has been negligent or wilfully refuses to pay his income tax by March 15 will escape the severe penalties that attach."

"Tribune" Bureau Crowded.

One of the busiest tax stations in the Tribune income tax bureau, situated on the main floor of The Tribune building. Experts assigned to the bureau by Collector Smetanka to answer both individual and corporation tax questions are kept busy from early morning until evening owing to the availability of the office for taxpayers in the loop.

Collector Smetanka announced that forms for returns of more than \$5,000 will be distributed Monday.

INCOME TAX ANSWERS

South Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Income Tax Editor.]—Will back salary earned in 1916, when recipient was

not subject to income tax, and received in 1916, be subject to taxation now? A. P.

If the back salary should have been received in 1916—would not have your income exceeded \$8,000, you would not have had to report it; therefore it would not be subject to a tax now, provided that you continued to report your salary on the annual basis instead of the paid basis. If, however, you did file a schedule in 1916 and did not report the accrued salary, you thereby elected to adopt the paid basis and should report it this year.

CONCERNING PARTNERSHIP.

Orange City, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Income Tax Editor.]—Is it necessary for a co-partnership or are all the requirements met when the individual members of such co-partnership make their returns?

A co-partnership must make a report of net income, showing share of each partner in distributed and undistributed income, but no tax is imposed on the partnership as such. Each partner must include in his individual income his partnership share in the net income of the partnership. The partnership must also file a statement of names and amounts paid to employees and other persons by way of rent, salaries, etc., in excess of \$1,000.

NEW STATE LAW TO MAKE IT HOT FOR 'GUN TOTER'

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The Illinois legislature is about to go after the Chicago gunmen. Senator Frank P. Sadler has introduced a bill that is drastic in its provisions for punishment of men carrying concealed firearms, and it probably will be up for action next week.

The bill represents composite sentiment, it is asserted, of the Chicago judges who have been sitting in the criminal courts and in the criminal division of the Municipal court of Chicago. Senator Sadler, formerly a Municipal judge in Chicago, comes from the Englewood district.

The bill is framed with the object of putting away the gunmen of Chicago and the state. It provides that any one who has been convicted of a crime of violence and is afterward found guilty of carrying firearms shall be sent to the penitentiary for from one to ten years.

CHICAGO CASUALTIES

KILLED IN ACTION.

McLaughlin, Thomas F., 1509 Garfield-bldg.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

McConnell, Henry F., 235 W. 46th-st.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Quano, David F., 2707 Wilson-av.

Mazeka, Anton F. (mechanic), 246 W. 47th-st.

Hagen, Henry G., 1523 N. Rockwell-st.

Swanson, Henry L., 3404 Southport-av.

Wahnschlag, Adolph, 2515 Lowe-av.

May, Peter, 1811 South Boulevard-av.

Bolman, George E., Evanston.

Platzer, Clarence E., 917 Windsor-av.

Holzer, Fritz C., 5119 Argyle-st.

Kautenberger, Allen E., 250 S. Francisco-av.

Goskow, Arthur W., 1113 N. Lawrence-av.

La Beau, Walter E., 4729 W. Van Buren-st.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

O'Hearn, John J., 2619 Ada-st.

Uecker, Edwin, 2845 Barry-av.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

(Previously Reported Missing.)

Flurkey, Otto, 5044 W. 19th-st.

HALT COOK TRIAL FOR NEW VENIRE; 8 JURORS CHOSEN

Following the selection of four jurors yesterday the trial of J. Norman Cook for the killing of William E. Bradley was put off until Monday because the venire was exhausted.

Eight of the twelve men who will decide whether Cook committed murder when he stabbed Bradley, the elderly admirer of Cook's daughter, Norma, have now been chosen.

The new ones are: Charles H. Eldredge, 5018 Blackstone avenue, an insurance man.

Leonard Graff, 1648 North Claremont avenue, a clerk in the Fort Dearborn National bank.

John McInroe, 1544 Schilling avenue, Chicago Heights, machinist foreman.

James A. Hospes, 1931 South Sixty-third avenue, Berwyn, Ill., an employee of Henry Horner & Co., wholesale grocer.

Except for Graff, the new members of the jury are married.



YOU WILL DO WELL TODAY
SATURDAY, MARCH 1st

If you drop into any of our three stores:

71 E. Monroe St.
314 S. Michigan Ave.
7 N. La Salle St.

and place your order, as today is the last day of our "Between Seasons" sale.

A SUIT WITH AN EXTRA PAIR
OF TROUSERS FOR THE PRICE
OF THE SUIT ALONE.

Prices: \$40, \$45, \$50
and Upwards

With the extra pair of Trousers

Today Is Here—Use It!

Jerremy
Tailor for Young Men

Three Stores: 7 North La Salle Street
314 South Michigan Ave.
71 East Monroe Street

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY



Refreshing as Though March Had Ushered It In Is the
New Apparel for Misses

BLOWY March, linking Winter with Spring, finds our Misses' Sections aglow with new Apparel. Here are Suits, tailored in the approved box-jacketed or bloused styles; Coats, cape-like in their grace; Frocks refreshingly

pleasing with taffeta frills, and Skirts in smart plaids. This is just the Apparel that many young women are donning now. They will be especially happy over these modest pricings, representing exceptional value.

Poirot Twill Makes a Suit

which chooses the new line of blousing in the back as shown at the left. Tucks at the bottom of the jacket in back, across the cuffs, and pointed pocket effects in front further this smart fashion scheme. \$55.

Of fine serge is the Suit at the right, taking box jacket lines and a Peter Pan collar. A slender belt holds it in at the waistline, and double pockets on each side are pleasing new diversions. \$45.

Serge Suit, finished with arrowheads and silk braid. \$35.

Choosing Dolman Lines

The Coat pictured second from the right is of a soft cut crystal cloth fashioned with a rounded yoke in the back which attains the much sought shawl effect. \$65. A beautiful silver-tone Coat, full lined, \$45.

Plaid Woolen Skirts, \$17.50. show a fine bit of tailoring in their careful plaiting, and are made of rich subdued plaids. The Skirt sketched in the center is of gray, blue and tan blended. Every young woman will wish one of these Skirts, so modish for Spring wear. \$17.50.

Welcome Will Be the Georgette Frock

pictured second from the left, showing a new fashion combination by braiding the bottom of the skirt, the loose sleeves, and the bodice with sand color. Its fascinating sash is picked in taffeta, and it also may be had in all white or flesh. \$47.50.

The tiny picotet ruffles that travel around the skirt, outlining the flaring pockets, cuffs and sash, effect the bewitching quaintness of a Frock priced at \$37.50.

Many a Pretty Figure Can Be Traced to Careful Corseting in Youth

GOOD health is often traced to the same source. For this reason, mothers can not over emphasize the importance of the First Corsets. Thus, they will be greatly interested in the small room on the fourth floor which is equipped to meet every need of the growing girl to be fitted.

One of the Corsets for girls to be found here is of white novelty cloth with elastic top and boned only enough to insure sufficient support. The price is \$2.50.

No matter how slight the figure, if a corset is worn, it may well be supplemented with a Brassiere. Here are all-over embroidered Brassieres trimmed plainly but daintily, which promise to withstand much laundering. Unusual values, \$1.25.

Juvenile Floor, the Fourth.

To Guide the Week-End Visitor

ALL who can make their selections in the morning Saturday will confer a great favor on us and gain greatly themselves in the service we will be able to offer them. Many must make their selections in the afternoon, testing fitting rooms and sales force to capacity.

A Special Selling— White Leather Gloves at \$1.15

WITH all the world thinking of the bright sunny days of Spring, this is an announcement which many women will welcome. For these Gloves are better than usual at this price—they are well cut and excellently finished—and one has choice of all white, or white stitched with black. A complete assortment of sizes is offered.

First Floor, South Room.

EVEN in inclement weather this Store is a pleasant place to which to come for its hospitality exhales the spirit of home. In vivid contrast with a forbidding day outdoors is the inspiring brightness of the Store's interior. There is not a dull spot in the entire gigantic shop.

Commodious reading, writing and rest rooms offer inviting escape from the elements. A woman may while away the hours in profitable manner, topping them off with a gratifying luncheon in one of the tea rooms.

Women use our Store as a man does his club.

What Position Have You to Offer?

—or do you know one that might interest these boys of Khaki and Blue who are returning to civilian life, eager to get back to work?

The United States Employment Service, through the Soldiers' and Sailors' Bureau, asks every one to be on the lookout for good jobs for the home-coming patriots.

Telephone the Bureau:
Randolph 7140.

Boudoir Baskets Are New

THEY are on the Fifth Floor in the Lingerie Section. They are hand-made, French and saucy, trimmed in silk in the delicate rainbow tints, and have gracefully arched handles. They are exceedingly attractive and useful—there are so many things you can hide away in them. Price \$12.75.

Fifth Floor, South Room.

A Little Inlaid Box for Treasures

IT COMES from some old cabinet maker and another century. Placed in the center of a wall table, it stands amid other charming bits of other days, its weathered interior holding, no doubt, many a secret of love letters. Rich with satin wood inlays, shapely beyond measure, and of the present, it will woo more than a passing glance from those who have a love of beautiful things.

Second Floor.

Would Your Attractive Little Miss

Keep pretty and bright, it were a happy idea for her to get a pair of light-weight dumb-bells. A few minutes of deep breathing exercises just before jumping into bed relaxes high strung nerves and fills the lungs with fresh air, and so your little miss goes to sleep with the sleep that makes cheeks pink and eyes twinkle. You can purchase the dumb-bells for 55 cents.

Fourth Floor, Wabash Ave.

It Is Fun to Swing Your Arms

And do gymnastics before tucking yourself away for the night. And the way to get the most enjoyment out of this time is to be dressed in boyish pajamas—the kind built in two pieces with plain straight trousers and a plain straight jacket with the only adornment a single pocket. Such pajamas, with strong masculine stripes in almost any color combination that you might fancy, and fashioned of percale, are to be had in all sizes for \$4.95.

Lingerie Section, Fifth Floor.

Princesses Are Fast Becoming Scarce

But not so coverlets of rich blues and pinks and rose and gold, filled with the softest of lamb's-wool, and padded by hand in the pretty petal patterns—such coverlets as only princesses sleep beneath.

On the Second Floor are such coverlets and you can get them as low as \$26.75 because of a special selling.

Second Floor, North Room.

March Brings New Modes in Women's Skirts

ALL of them attest by their grace of line the importance of Separate Skirts in this Spring's fashion choices. And these have prices of unusual interest to all women desiring an attractive wardrobe.

At \$21.50—Of a very soft flannel striped with beautifully blended colors is the Skirt at the right. Its plaits are so tailored as to make the stripe more effective.

At \$19.50—Charming Pussy Willow silk is developed with plaits and a soft slash in the Skirt at the left.

At \$17.50—The smart narrow Skirt in the center is fashioned of one of the new resplendent silks with inset pockets finished with cunning flaps retained beneath pearl buckles.

Sixth Floor, South Room.



Baby Pillows Are for "Grownups" as Well as Little Tots

YOU really sleep when you can burrow your tired head into a little cozy puffy Baby Pillow at night—Baby Pillows have such a way with them.

Here is one with a slip of soft white batiste, plain in the center, to be quite smooth should your cheek touch it as you sleep, but with a small hand-embroidered ruffle around the edge to give it a more formal air when you dress up your bed in the day time. The price, with the pillow foundation, is \$4. The slip alone is \$3. Your initials can be worked by hand upon it at 20 cents a letter.

Baby Pillows make such friendly, intimate gifts.

Second Floor, South Room.



SPECIAL SELLING Ford Radiators

THESE Radiators are of the well-known hexagonal cellular type, which for real efficiency, combined with light weight and sturdiness, are ideal. A new radiator, at our price, is more desirable than a repaired one.

Unusual Value, \$22.50

Motor Utilities Section, Fifth Floor

**MARSHALL FIELD
& COMPANY**
THE STORE FOR MEN

Custom Service that appeals to
discriminating men in made-to-
order Shirts, Neckwear, Cloth-
ing and Shoes.—Second Floor.

Mandel Brothers

Shoe shop, second floor

White House shoes for men

--six models--
at 6.85

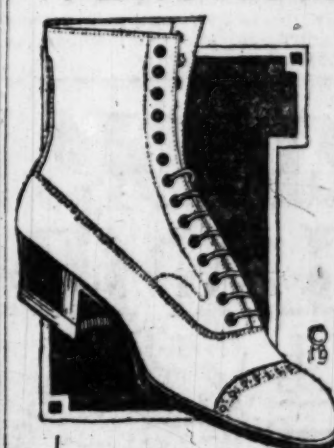
A price that implies
a pronounced sav-
ing on every pair.

White House shoes are supe-
rior in style, workmanship,
quality and fit and made over
the season's newest shapes.

The assortment includes dark mahog-
any tan, black calf and black kidskin,

and straight lace and blucher models, with narrow
or medium toes. All the shoes are taken from our
regular stock.

Second floor.



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REPLY TO MAYOR REPEATS CHARGE OF DISLOYALTY

Plea of Justification Made in Answer to Suit.

The question of the loyalty or disloyalty of Mayor William Hale Thompson to the United States in the war is the subject of a plea filed in the Chicago court yesterday by the Chicago Daily News company and Victor F. Lawson, a lawyer to the mayor's suit for \$250,000 damages. The action is based on the publication of an editorial and a cartoon in the Chicago Daily News in September, 1917, which the mayor alleged constituted libel.

A demurrer by the defendants to the mayor's declaration was overruled yesterday by Judge Taft and they were directed to file a plea.

The plea, consisting of general and special pleas of justification and privilege, are voluminous, comprising 175 pages of typewritten matter. In one place the plea alleges that the mayor, after setting forth the alleged attacks of the mayor regarding the war with Germany, based on his speeches and interviews with him, it is alleged that the defendants aver that said conduct of the mayor tended to lead to several ends and amounted to the several charges so alleged and that the plaintiff by reason thereof became and was subjected to severe criticism and to charges of being disloyal to the said United States.

Among the things recited in the plea are the Joffre incident, when reports by "prominent and loyal citizens" to the mayor "to invite the French general and other members of the French war commission to Chicago" are said to have been received by him "with indifference and given little or no favorable attention," the mayor's refusal to prevent the meeting in Chicago of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace, his reference to Chicago as "the fourth largest city in the world" and other statements said to have been made by him after the United States entered the war.

"Opposed to the Government," the mayor, according to the plea, in his sayings intimated an inferior and belittled others to the effect that "a portion of the citizens of said city were opposed to the government of the United States and to the said allies in the prosecution of said war, and by reason thereof, and in view of the possible distress, sacrifice, and suffering to which they, the said citizens, might be subjected, as the result of the state of war so existing, would not care to welcome the members of said war commission and purporting to be patriotic citizens, and that it was incumbent upon him, the plaintiff, as mayor of said city, to recognize and give effect to said sentiments so held by said citizens."

The plea also set out the allegations that the conduct of the mayor in connection with the meeting of the people's council, "in view of the disloyal and seditious motives and purposes of said organization and of the persons composing and promoting the same and in view of the message of the governor of the state of Illinois relating thereto," was calculated to hinder and obstruct the government in its preparation and prosecution of said war, thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and was therefore disloyal.

Question of Duty.

It is further set out that after the declaration of war against Germany it was the duty of the mayor "by every official act and word to encourage, aid and advance the measures adopted by the government of the United States in the furtherance of its preparation for the prosecution of said war and to promote and stimulate loyalty among the citizens of said city toward the government in its said efforts."

But the bill declares the mayor "did not perform and discharge his said duties in that respect."

Attention is called to the mayor's message of May 14, 1917, to the city council in which "he stated in effect that he was opposed to the shipment of arms and ammunition intended for the killing and maiming of human beings," the plaintiff well knowing that at that time a state of war existed between the United States of America and the Imperial German government and that such shipments were necessary in the protection of said war in behalf of the United States.

Charges Loyalty to Kaiser.

"And the defendant avers," concludes the general plea of justification, "that by reason of the said acts and sayings of the plaintiff, so acting in his official capacity, the plaintiff became and was properly chargeable with being and was in fact, unpatriotic and disloyal towards the United States of America; that by reason of said acts and sayings of the plaintiff, the plaintiff became and was properly chargeable with being a great helper and abettor of the German empire and with being disloyal and hostile and an enemy of the United States in said war and with hindering, obstructing, and working against the United States and with sympathizing with, supporting, and assisting said German empire and giving aid and comfort in said war."

Really Dealer Freed of "Con" Game Charge

Louis Ulrich, with real estate of \$150,000 at 185 North Clark street, appeared yesterday before Judge Howard in the South Clark street court to answer a charge of operating a confidence game.

CITY LABORATORIES MAKE FREE SERUM TO TREAT PNEUMONIA

HEALTH COMMISSIONER ROBERTSON yesterday notified all Chicago physicians that the city health department laboratories are making large quantities of antivenereal serum for treatment after pneumonia sets in. It is not a preventive. Dr. Robertson issued this statement:

"The bureau of laboratories of the department of health is now producing in large quantities the new autologized antigen for treatment of pneumonia. This is not the preventive vaccine recently offered in connection with influenza, but is a preparation recommended especially for treatment. The antigen is made by subjecting large cultures of pneumococci to a process known as autolysis, whereby the toxic or poisonous properties of the organisms are removed and the substance of high immunizing power retained. It is possible, therefore, to give very large doses of this immunizing substance without harmful effect, thereby materially reducing the death rate."

"Physicians can obtain the antigen free of charge by application to the bureau of laboratories, department of health, room 718, city hall."

CHICAGO CRIME SCORE HITS HIGH MARK FOR YEAR

Midnight Rifle Squad Will Seek to Check Thefts, Holdups.

Chicago underworld Apaches celebrated the coming of March with a jubilee of crime, the police reporting that the list of holdups, burglaries, and general thievery of yesterday and last night exceeded by far that of any day this winter.

A midnight rifle squad will be inaugurated by the police tonight in an effort to check the spread of crime. Lieut. John Norton and four men of the detective bureau will steam up each night in their automobile, carrying rifles, and will cover all parts of the city where the bandits are liable to be active. They will stay on the job till 8 o'clock to get a crack at the breakfast burglars and holdup men.

It is Chief Garrity's idea.

A Negro and a white man entered the grocery and cigar store of John Renzy at 3759 Wentworth avenue last night. Renzy was alone, his wife being in their living quarters upstairs. The white man carried a revolver.

"Stick 'em up," he said.

Renzy vaulted the counter and grappled with the gunman. The Negro attacked Renzy from behind. Renzy, a powerful man, weighing 250 pounds, dragged his assailants to the rear, seized an ice pick, and began wielding it.

The robber's revolver would not fire. They fought up and down the store, the robbers pummeling and kicking. Renzy stabbed right and left with the ice pick. Counters were overturned. They bumped against a coal stove and it overturned. The store caught fire.

Mrs. Renzy rushed in, screaming.

The men fled. The fire department came. Detective Sergeant Thomas Magin, passing on "entirely new" my present salary and do not care for an advance in salary. I do believe that the salary recommended for the superintendent by the commission is excessive. Eighteen thousand dollars a year is beyond reason when it is considered that some teachers are paid only \$775 annually."

Bank Robbers Get \$5,000.

Three Negroes, wearing stocking masks, in the morning he up the Mercantile bank at 4649 South State street. They obtained \$5,000 and escaped in a Hudson roadster, which had been stolen Thursday night from Robert Reid of 2807 Prairie avenue. Thirty thousand dollars in vault money was saved by the presence of mind of Miss Grace Phillips, the cashier. When asked to unlock the vault she told the robbers there was nothing in it.

William H. Meyers and his wife were in the living quarters in the rear of their jewelry store at 4380 Lincoln avenue when two men entered. One guarded the door while the other, a Negro, searched the safe. They left in an automobile. Meyers took his revolver, ran outside, and fired three times at the car before it turned east in Cullum avenue.

Messenger Saves \$20,000.

William Henry, a postal messenger, found the door of the Blue Island post office unlocked in the early morning. Three men were drilling the safe, which contained \$20,000 in stamps and \$500 in cash. He notified the police across the street. When they arrived the crackmen had fled without obtaining anything.

LAW PROHIBITS PROFITEERING ON NEW TOBACCO TAX

Tobacco, cigar, and cigar dealers who attempt to profiteer through claims that the new taxes have caused big added costs, may find themselves at a loss. A federal statute which carries a penalty of a fine of \$1,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both, Internal Revenue Collector Julius F. Smietanski announced yesterday.

On a package of twenty cigarettes the additional floor tax amounts to a trifle less than 2 cents. The additional tax on cigars retailing up to 5 cents each is one-tenth of 1 cent a cigar, and two-tenths of 1 cent on cigars selling from 5 to 8 cents; three to five-tenths for those selling from 8 to 15 cents, and as high as one and two-tenths cents each on those selling over 15 cents.

BUSINESS MEN BACK \$18,000 SCHOOL CHIEF.

Commerce Association Acts; Teachers Plead for Mortenson.

While teachers and opposition school board members began an open campaign for the retention of P. A. Mortenson yesterday, the Association of Commerce entered the lists with an endorsement of the citizens' commission and its recommendation of C. E. Chadsey for superintendent of Chicago schools at \$18,000 a year.

Mr. Chadsey, accompanied by his wife, left for Detroit after an impromptu reception in which scores of N. E. A. leaders came. Mortenson, who has been named the best man in America for the Chicago position.

"I have a desk in Detroit that is waiting for me," he said, "and I intend to give it my entire attention. The Chicago superintendency is now a matter entirely in the hands of the board of education."

Favors "Best Qualified" Man.

Here is the stand announced by the Association of Commerce on the superintendency:

"The Chicago Association of Commerce commends the wisdom and foresight of the board of education in appointing a commission of citizens to study the requirements of the position of superintendent of schools and to make recommendations thereon. It is a body of highly important and responsible officers, to the end that the head of our public school system shall be by training, experience, and demonstrated ability the best qualified person whose services it is possible to secure."

"To the commission, which has labored long and earnestly over the task entrusted to it, the association expresses thanks and appreciation, and it is the hope of the association that the report of the commission will receive at the hands of the board of education the approval and undivided support."

Teachers Plead for Mortenson.

Scores of Chicago teachers and principals sought out board members attending the National Educational association sessions yesterday to say a word in the interests of Acting Superintendent Mortenson.

"Opposition members of the board will get together before the meeting Wednesday to defeat the measure," Trustee P. C. Clemens said. "I do not intend to attack Mortenson, but I do attack the commission report and the fact that this board, with but one month more to live, is expected to appoint a new school head for a four-year period."

Members of the Parent-Teachers association are working in the interests of Mr. Mortenson, according to reports from various schools.

Mortenson Tells Views.

Mr. Mortenson denied yesterday that he will refuse the associate superintendency if the election report is approved by the board.

"I cannot ethically say I will refuse the position," he said. "I do say that the board is not authorized to appoint an associate or assistant without the recommendation of the superintendent, and that unless a two-thirds vote of the board favors the report I will be entirely out of the school system."

"I am perfectly satisfied with my present salary and do not care for an advance in salary. I do believe that the salary recommended for the superintendent by the commission is excessive. Eighteen thousand dollars a year is beyond reason when it is considered that some teachers are paid only \$775 annually."

KEARNEY'S WIFE AND \$6,000 LOST ON EVE OF BATTLE

It was learned yesterday that the domestic difficulties of Thomas Kearney, business agent for the steamfitters' union, came to an end last Monday night, the day before Kearney's supporters engaged in a revolver battle with members of the plumbers' union at the journeyman plumbers' union headquarters, Madison and Market streets. Judge Denis E. Sullivan granted Mrs. Anna Kearney a divorce upon charges of cruelty and the decree carried with it a cash settlement of \$6,000.

Mrs. Kearney testified to numerous acts of cruelty and intoxication.

"My husband has a table reserved for him every night at the cafe owned by Al Kearney," said Mrs. Kearney. "At 4 o'clock No. 8. Whenever he came home intoxicated I suffered."

Judge Sullivan last night said Mr. and Mrs. Kearney agreed outside of court upon the \$6,000 settlement.

In September, 1917, Kearney sued for divorce, charging habitual drunkenness. In a cross bill asking separate maintenance by Mrs. Kearney a vivid word picture of a gangster's home was painted. The bill asserted that the Kearney home was a rendezvous for criminals and gunmen and that Mrs. Kearney's life was in danger every minute she lived there.

Mrs. Kearney won a verdict, but a new trial was granted immediately.

Wins \$1,400 in ROULETTE RAID

A roulette wheel was spinning and a dice game was in full swing when seven deputy sheriffs, headed by Deputy Sheriff Joseph Thoney, broke into the saloon of T. E. Wyman, 5812 West Twenty-second street, Cicero, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and arrested forty-five men.

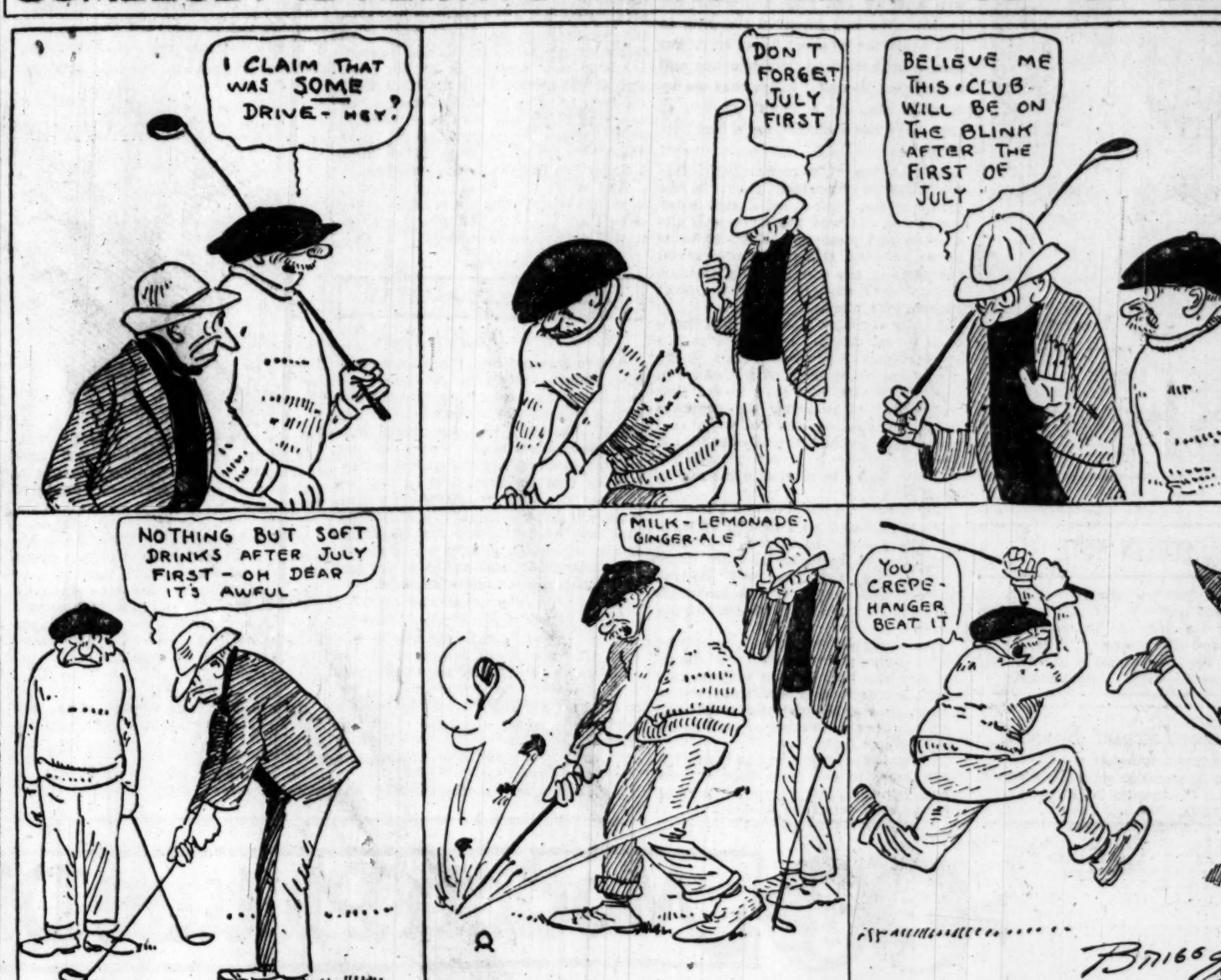
Wyman was threatened with a revolver and ordered away from a buzzer, which was torn out later, while the broke the lock on the door to the second floor room.

Tries to Kiss Wife of Best Friend; \$10 Fine

Henry Antis, an insurance agent of Cicero, with an affectionate nature which is alleged to have caused him to try to kiss the wife of his best friend in the latter's absence, was fined \$10 and costs yesterday by Police Magistrate Mrs. Steven Lewis of Oak Park on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Clarence Shafer, 1150 South Scoville avenue, Oak Park, was the complainant.

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE



GIRLS' CLAIM TO FAME AS 'VAMPS' WORRIES SCHOOL

Pupils Think Notoriety "Would Be Swell"; Others Don't.

BY MAUDE MARTIN EVERS.

Dorothy, the 15 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Morris, 8181 Kimbark avenue, has attracted much attention at the Chicago University High school and is threatened with dismissal on account of the manner in which she is clad.

A meeting will be held Monday at the school to decide which is which and what is Dorothy's chum, Ethel Emerick, is also incriminated.

"Whenever we appear they (their schoolmates) say 'Here come the vamps,' and then they judge each other," Dorothy and Ethel chanted in unison when asked about the trouble.

Parents Are Indignant.

The father of Dorothy was present; likewise her mother. Mrs. Morris was highly indignant at the school's indictment of her child's clothing. Mr. Morris, a well-known actor, said that he was certain that he was only catting on the part of the pupils and he wanted "no notoriety."

Dorothy giggled. "I'd love notoriety," Ethel said. "I think it would be swell."

The principal of the school evidently does not admire the latest fashions from Paris or Indiana, wherever they hail from, because Dorothy is certainly up-to-the-minute. Her hair is blonde and fluffy and worn in our best moving picture style. Her gown of black satin is also—well, just like Paris—low at the neck and back and at the bottom. And the dearest little black and white spots, pearl beads, and real lace collars and cuffs. Fifteen year old Dorothy knows all about trimming the wild eyebrows, also.

Dorothy Is Leader.

"The easy to see that Dorothy is leader and Ethel a worshiper. No wonder the principal of the school be so astounded."

"She said 'me into her office,' said Dorothy, "and said that when Ethel first came to school a year ago, she looked like a nice, sweet girl, and now she paints and powders and rolls her eyes."

Mrs. Morris claims that her child's garments are all made over from her own. Therefore, how could they be otherwise than the correct thing?

Mrs. Morris said, "If this keeps up I'd rather take the girl out of school. Perhaps the child would find a larger field for her endeavors in the big crowd wurruld than a mere high school."

Mother Is Nervous.

Mrs. Morris threatened to be over-taken with St. Vitus' dance if the subject of conversation wasn't changed.

The meeting Monday will probably decide whether the children will continue "vamping" or blend harmoniously into the more subdued hue of their schoolmates.

WIN \$1,400 IN ROULETTE RAID

A roulette wheel was spinning and a dice game was in full swing when seven deputy sheriffs, headed by Deputy Sheriff Joseph Thoney, broke into the saloon of T. E. Wyman, 5812 West Twenty-second street, Cicero, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and arrested forty-five men.

Wyman was threatened with a revolver and ordered away from a buzzer, which was torn out later, while the broke the lock on the door to the second floor room.

General Moderator Smith Reported Seriously Ill

New York, Feb. 28.—The Rev. Dr. J. Frank Smith of Dallas, Tex., moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, is seriously ill at the Presbyterian hospital here, where he was taken suffering from hemorrhage. It was learned tonight. His physician announced that he was suffering from a nervous breakdown, attributable to overwork. Mrs. Smith has been summoned from her home.

BEG YOUR PARDON!

This Tribune of yesterday, under Income Tax Answers, told "J. W. S." in reply to his second question, that "1 per cent discount is allowed for cash payment accompanying returns. Such deduction was a provision in the earlier draft of the law, but was taken out before final passage. No discount of the kind is permitted."

The issue of Feb. 10, in a dispatch from Seattle, Wash., said that Ole Hanson, mayor of that city, "started life as a bootblack," and, later, "worked in a grocery store in Quincy (Ill.), for a number of years prior to coming to Seattle."

G. A. Conklin, Mayor Hanson's secretary, explained by telegraph that the sketch erred in the parts quoted, and that Mr. Hanson has never been a bootblack, and that his sole connection with the grocery business was as a brief period in Seattle, seventeen years ago.

940 OAK PARKERS GET FREE WATER METERS BY SUIT

Nine hundred and forty householders of Oak Park, as the result of a decision handed down yesterday in the Circuit court by Judge Charles Walker, will have from \$8 to \$40 each to spend on something other than water meters which have been the cause of a lawsuit against the suburb since early in 1914. Judge Walker's decision enjoins the village from collecting payment for water meters in the homes of Oak Park residents.

The suit was begun soon after the village purchased the suburban waterworks from the Public Service corporation for \$290,000 in 1913. The public service company was getting water from Chicago through its mains for 7 cents per gallon and selling it at an increased price. Oak Park decided to sell the water for 15 cents for 1,000 gallons, figuring that this raise in the price would pay for the water system. The village officials found that 40 per cent of the water because of defective pipes was lost and so decided to charge for meters in order to make up the "paper profit." The suit followed.

ENRIGHT BOOKED ON A CHARGE OF ASSAULT TO KILL

Maurice ("Boss") Enright, one of the chief figures in the shooting affray at the union plumbers' meeting last Tuesday night, when a half dozen men received wounds during a revolver battle, was formally charged yesterday with assault with intent to kill.

Enright, himself seriously wounded by a bullet, furnished a \$15,000 bond, signed by former Ald. Joseph Swift, and the police guard at his bedside in the City Hall square hotel was removed. Later he was home.

Joseph Smythe, a leader of the insurgent faction of the plumbers' union, who also was shot during the fighting, was named as complainant. Smythe and Stephen Kallisher, alleged gunner lieutenant of Enright, were booked on charges of disorderly conduct. Smythe is at the Presbyterian hospital and Kallisher in Michael Reese hospital. Both have been under police guard.

Insist She Is Sane.

The women who are interested in the case of Mrs. Mary Bryant Nott, a woman artist who resided at 743 North Michigan avenue, have obtained her temporary release from the state insane asylum at Kankakee. They were present yesterday in Judge Pann's court when an effort to obtain her permanent release was to be made. Judge Pann, however, postponed the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus, issued originally on Jan. 25, until Monday. At that time the twenty women interested in the case will appear again in his court.

Husband Is Broker.

Mrs. Nott is the wife of Harry Nott, vice president of C. W. McNear & Co., investments, with offices at 76 Monroe street. She was sent to the asylum on Aug. 22 by Judge Scully on the complaint of her husband.

Judge Scully acted on the expert testimony of Dr. Adam Swankart and Harold N. Moyer, both well known alienists.

Dr. Swankart testified she was under the delusion she was hypnotized. Dr. Moyer stated that he had examined Mrs. Nott and found her a para-noid.

Mrs. Nott, also testifying, declared that the trouble with her life was a recurrence of a condition which had led to her being placed in an institution five years ago.

Tells of Her Conduct.

George B. Van Norman declared last night that Mrs. Nott showed no signs of insanity.

"She is as bright as a dollar," he said. "I would rather you would wait until the hearing of the case before I say more. Mrs. Van Norman would not care to talk about it now."

"I am not able to tell you much about the case now," said Mr. Stahl, the attorney in the case. "It will come up Monday and you can get all the facts."

Husband Gives His Side.

Mr. Nott told a reporter the case was "just like hundreds of others."

"It's just a case of a woman becoming mentally deranged," he said. "She was taken to the Psychopathic hospital last summer and examined by doctors. I was called and asked a few questions. Then she was sent to the asylum. Like hundreds of others there she is trying to get out and get a lawyer to get the writ of habeas corpus."

WOMAN ARTIST IS FREED FROM INSANE ASYLUM

Chicago club women, interested in the case of Mrs. Mary Bryant Nott, a woman artist who resided at 743 North Michigan avenue, have obtained her temporary release from the state insane asylum at Kankakee. They were present yesterday in Judge Pann's court when an effort to obtain her permanent release was to be made. Judge Pann, however, postponed the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus, issued originally on Jan. 25, until Monday. At that time the twenty women interested in the case will appear again in his court.

THEY GO TO "STAG," A RICH, RARE "STAG," AND THEY FIND—

"THE dances—O, how she dances! And, boys, you must remain in your seats. You'll see this show but once in a lifetime. Please remain calm."

And twenty-four of "the boys" held their breath in the clubroom of the Briggs house last night. There they had gathered in response to invitations to a real, rich, and racy stag party.

"Above all, make no noise and remain calm. Remember, we are married men and we must be caught," concluded A. C. Fordham, the master of ceremonies.

There was a nervous pause and the door opened. Twenty-four of the most wonderful women in the world stepped through.

"Wife—friend wife," chorused the twenty-four men, and called for water, smoking salts, etc., etc.

Twenty-four, or at least twenty-three, tried to remember what excuse they had given for staying downtown last night. But Mr. Fordham had the big laugh.

"You see, the boys in the department of gas and electricity, over in the city hall, were giving Commissioner William G. Keith of the department a little party. I thought it would be pretty nice to have the girls come down, so I arranged for them and had them wait in the next room until the psychological moment," he explained. "Then they came in, and here we are."

"The 'boys,' who took their own wives home after the feed, were W. G. Keith, H. Nixon, J. Hall, J. Bradley, J. Mehen, H. Hanley, V. Tonolay, J. Stauff, F. Dorgitt, W. Barclay, J. Cleary, F. Mott, R. Pinckney, G. Murch, F. Thomas, E. Tompkins, H. Leaser, F. Snyder, A. Lewis, W. Cagney, A. Jampolis, F. Abel, and W. Foltz.

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Complete Liberty for Her Sought by Club Members.

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"The 'boys,' who took their own wives home after the feed, were W. G. Keith, H. Nixon, J. Hall, J. Bradley, J. Mehen, H. Hanley, V. Tonolay, J. Stauff, F. Dorgitt, W. Barclay, J. Cleary, F. Mott, R. Pinckney, G. Murch, F. Thomas, E. Tompkins, H. Leaser, F. Snyder, A. Lewis, W. Cagney, A. Jampolis, F. Abel, and W. Foltz.

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Complete Liberty for Her Sought by Club Members.

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Tells of Her Conduct.

George B. Van Norman declared last night that Mrs. Nott showed no signs of insanity.

"She is as bright as a dollar," he said. "I would rather you would wait until the hearing of the case before I say more. Mrs. Van Norman would not care to talk about it now."

"I am not able to tell you much about the case now," said Mr. Stahl, the attorney in the case. "It will come up Monday and you can get all the facts."

Husband Gives His Side.

Mr. Nott told a reporter the case was "just like hundreds of others."

"It's just a case of a woman becoming mentally deranged," he said. "She was taken to the Psychopathic hospital last summer and examined by doctors. I was called and asked a few questions. Then she was sent to the asylum. Like hundreds of others there she is trying to get out and get a lawyer to get the writ of habeas corpus."

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SOCIETY and Entertainments

Miss Elizabeth Adsit Today Becomes Bride of Charles McA. Pyle

The principal event on society's calendar for today is the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Adsit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chapin Adsit of 1322 Maple place, and Charles McA. Pyle, son of Mrs. James Tolman Pyle of New York and Morristown, N. J. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock at St. James Episcopal church, 230 E. 11th St. of the officiating minister, Rev. James S. Stone of Boston.

Miss Adsit is a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Adsit, who was a prominent member of the Chicago Symphony. The groom will be attended by his brother, James McA. Pyle, Herman Baker, Charles Boker, Latham Reed, Raymond Chauncey and Stephen Reed Stuart.

A small reception at the residence of the bride's parents will follow the ceremony.

White elephants such as are residents of the rummage shop at 27 East 11th street may find themselves a bit crowded for space on Saturday afternoon.

For beginning today, the rummage shop will be served there once a week. Mrs. Mann will be in charge of the sale.

Among others on duty at the shop who will help serve are Mrs. George H. Taylor, and Mrs. Charles Coleman.

There will be a card party tonight at the Birchwood Country club. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen L. Walker are in charge.

The Phi Delta Tau sorority, Phi chapter, will give a card party at 2 o'clock today at the Hotel Sherman for their fund for the entertainment of returned soldiers.

The Bryn Mawr club will give a luncheon today at the Arts club. Miss Alice Gerstenberg is president of the club.

The executive board of the Chicago Wesleyan club will give a musical and vaudeville at the College club.

The program will begin at 8 o'clock and will consist of numbers by Miss Alice Hyatt, soprano; Mrs. William A. Hay, violinist, and Miss Faith Williams, pianist.

Col. Leonard D. Wildman will entertain at a supper party tomorrow night at the Casino.

Members of the Onondaga club in Lake Forest are planning a St. Patrick's dinner dance for Saturday, March 1st.

Edward J. Cudahy of 1304 Astor street has returned from a midwinter sojourn in the south.

Mrs. William C. Pullman and Mrs. Joseph O. Watkins of 150 Lakeside street have gone east for two weeks.

Miss William C. Pullman, both of whom are attending schools in Connecticut.

Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank of 24 North La Salle street returned yesterday from Washington, where she has been in conference with the woman's national library committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Boake (nee Arms Boake) will give a tea-tomorrow afternoon at their studio, 1642 East Fifty-seventh street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Monroe Wright of Highland Park have gone to the south for a winter sojourn.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert P. Hall of 1436 Irving street are spending three weeks at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Mr. Hall recently returned from France, where he was in the camouflage service.

Mrs. Emil C. Wetten and son, Walter, of 190 East Chestnut street, are at Augusta, Ga., for a spring visit.

Mrs. C. G. Meador of 2548 Michigan avenue has gone to Santa Fe, N. M., to join her daughter and grand-daughter, Mrs. S. C. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Angell are moving today to the Finley Barrill residence in Lake Forest, which they purchased recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Hecht Jr. of 47 Harry in Texas, where they are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter last Wednesday at Augustana hospital. Mrs. Hecht was Miss Margaret Lipe of Baltimore.

Dance Provides Funds for Lying-In Hospital

The Chicago Lying-In hospital was yesterday the scene of a reception and dance in the Hotel Sherman last night. The main purpose was to raise funds for the X-ray plant for the institution.

The party was under auspices of the woman's board of the institution and the Nurses' Alumni association of the hospital.

Mrs. Hugo Hartmann, president of the Mothers' Aid society, and Mrs. Charles Newberry, president of the Alumni association of the hospital, with members of the woman's board, received the guests.

WEDDINGS, ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Alex B. Strauss of 114 Elmwood avenue will receive tomorrow afternoon and evening for their daughter, Erna Rittner, whose engagement to Myron B. Ruhman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ruhman of 3212 South Park avenue, was recently announced.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Seville, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Seville of 2360 Monroe street, to Benjamin Carl Meyers will take place tonight at 8 o'clock at the Warren Avenue Congregational church.

Miss Florence Louise Daniels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Daniels of 610 Vermont avenue, will be married on Wednesday at the Hotel La Salle to Irving J. Epstein.

The marriage is announced of Miss Frances G. Kennedy, daughter of Peter Kennedy of 3418 West Adams street, to Dyer V. Sackley, son of Mrs. James A. Sackley of 2949 Washington boulevard.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mable Dillen, daughter of Mr. Mary D. Dillen of Austin, to Harry F. Hurley of Oak Park.

Free Sunday Concerts.

The Civic Music association and the youth club commissioners are announcing free concerts for tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 in Davis Square, Palmer park, and Hamilton park.



Miss Helen M. Ciresse

Blackstone, torts and actions in chancery will be put aside tonight when members of the Kappa Beta Psi Legal sorority of De Paul university hold an informal dancing party at the Hotel La Salle.

The partners of the Portias will be the school's law students just returned from overseas. The grand march will be led by Miss Helen Ciresse of Oak Park and Massena Sullivan, son of Judge D. E. Sullivan of the Municipal court, and by Miss Helen O'Mara of Englewood and James A. Tracy, former editor of Navy Life.

With such a beginning, it is explicable that the matter of the program should have seemed, at least, to take second place in the afternoon's proceedings. Tschakowsky's fourth symphony—the one with the dazzling hero in pizzicato—was revived for what it is, and with the customary success. It is melodic and showy, and, in this substance, is the very stuff upon which popular liking for the symphonic form is grown and nourished.

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Orchestra Audience Cheers Mr. Stock as He Remounts the Dais

BY FREDERICK DONAGHEY.

Mr. Stock's resumption, yesterday, of the conductorship was made the occasion of an unusual demonstration by the Friday clientele of the Chicago Symphony; and there were present all the evidences that it is return was a desired and a happy episode. Applause greeted the players as they sought their chairs, with an extra and prolonged outburst for Mr. DeLamarter, who took his new place in the organ for "The Star-Spangled Banner." Then, as Mr. Stock came through the door at the rear of the platform and picked his way down to the dais, cheers sounded in the upper tiers and the audience rose to utter its gladness that he was back at the post he assumed on the death of the founder, fourteen years ago.

He stepped to the railing of the conductor's little stand, indicated that he would like to say something, and in a low tone asked, at least, to take his place in the organ for "The Star-Spangled Banner." Then, as Mr. Stock came through the door at the rear of the platform and picked his way down to the dais, cheers sounded in the upper tiers and the audience rose to utter its gladness that he was back at the post he assumed on the death of the founder, fourteen years ago.

On the stage were flowers from Victor Herbert and Ossip Gabrilowitch, guest-conductors in recent weeks; and for their high sense of duty to the organization in circumstances that could easily have been made the basis of disintegration; and especially to his locutenants, Mr. DeLamarter, for services and devotion since the opening of the season.

With such a beginning, it is explicable that the matter of the program should have seemed, at least, to take second place in the afternoon's proceedings. Tschakowsky's fourth symphony—the one with the dazzling hero in pizzicato—was revived for what it is, and with the customary success. It is melodic and showy, and, in this substance, is the very stuff upon which popular liking for the symphonic form is grown and nourished.

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PORTIA DANCES

Legal Sorority of De Paul University Holds Ball—One of Leaders in Grand March.



Miss Helen M. Ciresse

Blackstone, torts and actions in chancery will be put aside tonight when members of the Kappa Beta Psi Legal sorority of De Paul university hold an informal dancing party at the Hotel La Salle.

The partners of the Portias will be the school's law students just returned from overseas. The grand march will be led by Miss Helen Ciresse of Oak Park and Massena Sullivan, son of Judge D. E. Sullivan of the Municipal court, and by Miss Helen O'Mara of Englewood and James A. Tracy, former editor of Navy Life.

With such a beginning, it is explicable that the matter of the program should have seemed, at least, to take second place in the afternoon's proceedings. Tschakowsky's fourth symphony—the one with the dazzling hero in pizzicato—was revived for what it is, and with the customary success. It is melodic and showy, and, in this substance, is the very stuff upon which popular liking for the symphonic form is grown and nourished.

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GRAIN SEASON BEFORE PRICE OF HOGS STOCKS

Market Closes at About
the Best Level of
the Day.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Acting on the assumption that hog prices are to hold traders bought grain and provisions and advanced prices after an early dip and closed them at about the best of the day with gains of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, except for February, which broke at the last and closed 1/2 lower. Oats were unchanged to 1/2 higher at the last for Chicago.

In the southwestern corn markets there were gains of 1/2 to 2 1/2 and oats 1/2 to 1 1/2, the latter in St. Louis. Oats in Minneapolis gained 1/2 and in Winnipeg were up 1/2, with arrivals at the latter only 12 cars. Rice futures at Minneapolis gained 1/2 and barley 1/2 for the day.

Corn Market Unsettled.

Failure of definite information to be received as to the March hog price kept the corn market in a turmoil throughout the day. The undertone, however, was very firm, and with strong local professionals on the buying side at the start the surplus was taken off the market and local shorts covered freely. Prices advanced readily in the afternoon, and by 4 p.m. the market was up 1/2 to 1 1/2, and closed at the top on the active deliveries after a range of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. May was \$1.25 and July \$1.24 at 11:30 a.m. and March finished at \$1.24. A heavy demand prevailed over the west, and with the forecast for unsettled and much colder weather which would curtail the movement caused some uneasiness. Country offerings and consignments were not large, and receipts, 91 cars, with samples little short of the previous day. Kansas City reported a better shipping demand, the former selling 125,000 bu. overnight to the south and southwest, and had bids for more. Eastern demand was slow, with sales of 15,000 bu. Deliveries aggregated 210 cars, of which 25,000 bu. went to New York, a cash house.

Local Shyte Bay Oats.

Buying of May oats on a large scale by a leading local professional advanced them to 60c, or 1c above the previous day's close. At that figure commission houses sold freely on resting orders, and the close was \$1.25, or 1/2 higher. The July, February, finished at 58c, or 1/2 premium, as compared with the March. Trade in the current delivery was light, and after the close \$2.00 bu. were sent out. There was \$100,000 bu. sold to go to store for March delivery at 58c.

Raise Export Bids for Rye.

Export bids for rye were advanced to the basis of \$1.57, track, Baltimore, shipment by March 20, and 25,000 bu. were worked at that figure. Spot prices were 40c higher, and futures 40c higher, with May at \$1.58, or 2c sold at \$1.49, or 1/2 higher, and 3 at \$1.43, or 1/2 higher. Receipts, 7 cars. Milwaukee, 1c higher, and Minneapolis 1/2 higher. The northwest had 29 cars.

Barley is being moved out of Minneapolis to the seaboard. Around 400 cars are to be shipped, and part of the grain is now showing up at Chicago. Receipts were 55 cars, the bulk of it government owned grain. Spot sales were only 15 cars at 30c, prices being unchanged. Milwaukee was unchanged, and Minneapolis unchanged to 1c higher. The northwest had 49 cars.

Export Sales Help Provisions.

Large export sales, 150,000 lbs. of beef products, which included 100,000 lbs. of meats and hams, the latter being 20,000 lbs. with 40,000 lbs. of lard, with reports of further sales coupled with buying by packers, led to a recovery of spot sales, and the close was at gains of 15 to 75c on pork, 5 to 25c on lard, and 10c higher to unchanged for short ribs. The extreme advance from the early low point which was due to selling by speculators with the exception of wheat. Details follow:

Chicago Grain Receipts
Official returns on the inspection of grain by cars for Friday follow:

Grain	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Total
Wheat	10	10	10	30
Barley	10	10	10	30
Oats	10	10	10	30
Rye	10	10	10	30
Flax	10	10	10	30
Other	10	10	10	30

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WORLD'S GRAIN MARKET NEWS OLD PRICE FOR HOGS IN FORCE UNTIL MARCH 15

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the Day.

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What reserves attract less attention than usual as there is no speculative trading. Estimates are 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 bu. Last year was 111,272,000 bu. or 71.1 per cent.

Food administration officials said the short supply of grain in the world is the most serious advance. At the last the short interest among the small traders was \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 bu. of the largest local bears were free sellers of May corn at the last. Some of the carryover had profit to show. With the weather, wheat traders are in the main looking for higher prices. Owing to the uncertainty as to how demand will be, conservative advice taking profits on bulleye features in the cash trade was Omaha's reported sale of 155,000 bu. to corn to feeders.

Cash Grain News

There were no offerings of winter wheat at Chicago. A slightly better demand for high grade northern was noted and it sold at \$1.25, or 1/2 higher. The market was unchanged. Minneapolis prices were advanced 1/2 to 1 1/2. Cash grain prices in leading markets follow:

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Barley	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Oats	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Rye	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Flax	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Other	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25

Grain Statistics

Argentine shipments of grain showed fair activity during the week, with the exception of wheat. Details follow:

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Dun's review of Chicago trade, published by R. G. Dun & Co., will say today: The large number of merchants from the country who are coming to the city, their cheerful reports of retail business, and their buying, even if it is only for immediate needs, continue to furnish the most interesting features of the trade situation. Wholesale business is less than at this time last year, but conditions are not so gloomy as they were. The manner in which business is now conducted, in the opinion of commercial leaders generally, provides the best evidence of the present state of affairs. It is a good retail outlet for goods, quick turnover of stocks, and ability to meet the demand for the period of recovery of prices goes on. The character of the buying by consumers that is in progress gives abundant evidence of the increasing purchasing power of the central west. The continued inflow of money from big crops at high prices more than offsets the slackening in manufacturing incident to the making over from war to peace activity. One of the best indications of the manner in which the future is regarded is the high percentage of operation of implement and agricultural supply concerns of all kinds in response to a strong demand for engines, machinery, and tools. Further price reductions in textile staples are announced. Demand for spot deliveries is good.

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK ON THE BROAD STREET CURB

Market Closes at About
the Best Level of
the Day.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

It is expected that the snow report on farm reserves will be out today and Goodman's figures on Monday. Traders in general expect a low showing and many look for around \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 of corn. The percentage is estimated by those friendly to the long side at 33 to 36 of last year's crop. The five year average is 304,000,000 bu. or 35.5 per cent. Thirty per cent will show 775,000,000 bu. while 40 per cent will give 1,035,000,000 bu. and there are some who look for estimates close to the latter. It is the belief of close estimators that any surplus will be absorbed by the market. Last year reserves were 1,200,000,000 bu. or 40.9 per cent. The lowest in 1902.

What reserves attract less attention than usual as there is no speculative trading. Estimates are 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 bu. Last year was 111,272,000 bu. or 71.1 per cent.

Food administration officials said the short supply of grain in the world is the most serious advance. At the last the short interest among the small traders was \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 bu. of the largest local bears were free sellers of May corn at the last. Some of the carryover had profit to show. With the weather, wheat traders are in the main looking for higher prices. Owing to the uncertainty as to how demand will be, conservative advice taking profits on bulleye features in the cash trade was Omaha's reported sale of 155,000 bu. to corn to feeders.

Cash Grain News

There were no offerings of winter wheat at Chicago. A slightly better demand for high grade northern was noted and it sold at \$1.25, or 1/2 higher. The market was unchanged. Minneapolis prices were advanced 1/2 to 1 1/2. Cash grain prices in leading markets follow:

Grain	Chicago	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Kansas City
Wheat	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Barley	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Oats	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Rye	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Flax	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Other	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25

Grain Statistics

Argentine shipments of grain showed fair activity during the week, with the exception of wheat. Details follow:

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Stores and Offices.
EXPERIENCED REMINGTON-Wahl operators. **Steady positions; good salaries.** **Apply O'CONNOR & GOLDBERG, Credit Dept., 203 S. State St., Mr. Kaner.**

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Young ladies, 18 years of age or over, **with or without experience.** **Good salaries and working conditions.** **Hours from 8 to 4:30 p.m.** **Apply to Mr. Kaner, 203 S. State St.**

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